The McKean Co. Miner.

H. F. BARBOUR, - - Proprietor.

PUBLISHED THURSDAYS AT SMETHPORT, PA.

Office—Miner Block, Church Street.

TERMS—$1.50 PER YEAR.

Rates of Advertising:

Space	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	4 w.	3 m.	3 m.	6 m.	1 year
1 inch	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00	$2.50	$4.00	$6.00	$9.00	$12.00
2 inch	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	8.00	13.00	18.00
3 inch	2.50	4.00	5.00	6.00	8.00	12.00	18.00	25.00
4 inch	3.00	5.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	14.00	20.00	30.00
¼ col.	5.00	7.00	9.00	11.00	15.00	20.00	30.00	40.00
½ col.	8.00	12.00	15.00	20.00	25.00	35.00	50.00	65.00
1 col.	15.00	25.00	30.00	35.00	50.00	60.00	100.00	120.00

Legal, Official and Transient Advertising, per square, three times or less, $3; each subsequent insertion, fifty cents.

Local Notices, ten cents per line for one insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Obituary Notices over five lines, ten cents per line.

Professional Cards, per year, $8.

McKean County Miner.

Established 1863. Devoted to the interests of McKean County. TERMS:—$1.50 PER ANNUM.

VOL. XVI. SMETHPORT, M'KEAN COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 23, 1879. NO. 48.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

Of every description neatly and promptly executed at this office.

MINER JOB ROOMS.

The office is supplied with Steam Power Presses and a complete assortment of the latest styles of type and material, and every appliance necessary for the prompt execution of

POSTERS, HANDBILLS
BUSINESS CARDS,
VISITING CARDS, BILL HEADS
CIRCULARS,
LETTER HEADS, PROGRAMMES
STATEMENTS, ETC.

LEGAL BLANKS.

We make a Specialty of Legal Blank Printing. We keep in stock a full line of Law and Conveyancing, "Justices' and Constables' Blanks, and are prepared to print any style of Blanks on short notice. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

Lodge Directory.

A. Y. M.

McKEAN LODGE, No. 368, A. Y. M., meets on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at 7½ o'clock p. m., at Masonic Hall, Main street.

H. T. SAWYER, W. M.

E. H. HARD, Sec'y.

Churches.

METHODIST.—W. B. WAGONER, pastor. Sabbath School every Sabbath at 9 a. m., and Preaching at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m. Class Meeting directly after morning services Prayer Meetings on Thursday evenings at 7 p. m.

BAPTIST.—W. C. Wiltse, pastor. Preaching at half-past 10 a. m. and half-past 6 p. m. Sabbath School directly after morning services. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evenings at 7 p. m.

EPISCOPAL.—H. Q. MILLER, Rector. Services on the 2d and 4th Sunday of each month at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School at 9 a. m.

St. ELIZABETH CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Rev. J. F. SMITH, pastor. Mass at 11 a.m. Service at 11.30 a. m. Sunday School at 2 p. m. Services on each alternate Sunday at Smethport and Clermont.

Official Directory.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY.

President Judge.—H. W. Williams, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.
Additional Judge.—S. F. Wilson, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.
Associate Judges.—W. S. Brownell, Smethport; N. N. Burnham, Eldred.
District Attorney.—S. W. Smith, Port Allegany.
Sheriff.—Roswell Sartwell, Smethport.
Prothonotary.—John B. Brawley, Bradford.
County Treasurer.—W. D. Gallup, Smethport.
Commissioners.—W. J. Colegrove, N. W. Abbey, John G. Berger.
Clerk.—H. F. Barbour, Smethport.
Jury Commissioners.—J. A. Anderson, J. E. B. White.
Auditors.—O. D. Vosburgh, J. J. Roberts, C. L. Bellows.
County Surveyor.—G. H. Lyon, Bradford, Pa.
Regular Terms of Court.—Fourth Monday in February and September, and Third Monday of June and December.

Borough Officers.

Burgess. S. J. Gifford.
Asst Burgess.—H. S. Sartwell.
Council.—I. S. Gleason, S. Gorton, A. B. Armstrong, Carl Sease, L. Ramer, W. D. Gallup.
Constable.—H. L. Burlingame.
School Directors.—D. L. Forsyth, David Starrett, H. D. Hamlin, H. L. Knapp, E. G. Brown, H. L. Burlingame.
Justices.—G M Smith P Ford
Auditors.—W. Gifford, C. M. Sartwell, A. B. Armstrong.
Town Scalers.—B. L. Knapp, J. C. Hamlin.
Judges of Election.—S. Pattison.
Inspectors.—Robert Wolsere, George Brownell.
Assessor.—G. M. Smith.
Assistant Assessors.—A. B. Armstrong, William Ramer.

Regular Meetings of Co. Commissioners.

The County Commissioners will hold regular sessions at the Commissioners Office on the first Monday of each month for the transaction of any business that may be brought before them. A special meeting will be held on the first Thursday after each court week for the settlement of county costs in Commonwealth cases.

H. F. BARBOUR, Clerk.

BLANK PRINTING.

THE MINER JOB ROOMS are abundantly supplied with facilities for doing fine Blank Printing. We make a specialty of this class of printing, and challenge comparison of our work and prices with that of any first class Blank Printing House. We keep in stock all the usual forms of LEGAL and CONVEYANCING, JUSTICE'S, CONSTABLES' and TOWNSHIP BLANKS, and print on short notice any style and form desired. Samples, estimates and prices furnished on application. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

Miscellaneous.

WHY DO YOU

Go away from home to

BUY HARNESS GOODS

when you can get

BETTER BARGAINS AT HOME.

LOOK AT THESE PRICES:

Single Harness, - $12 and upwards.
Double Harness, - $25 and upwards.

These goods are all hand-made by first-class workmen and with Smethport material, using both Hemlock and Oak tanned leather.

CALL AT MY SHOP and I will convince you that I can do better by you than can any Boston dealers.

I. S. GLEASON

Smethport, Pa. April 24, 1879.

NEW DRUG Store

W. T. CALLAR,

Dealer in

DRUGS & MEDICINES

TOILET ARTICLES,

Paints, Oils Varnishes, Etc.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded at any time, Day or Night

Main St. (Brick Store.) SMETHPORT.

NEW MEAT MARKET

AND

General Grocery Store

Rear of A. B. Armstrongs Drugstore.

Fresh meat, Ham, Sausages, Salt meats, Corned Beef, Lard, Oysters, Chickens &c. always on hand.

The Finest Tub Oysters in the Market.

DRESSED CHICKENS

furnished at any time.

A full line of groceries always in stock, and prices low. Give me a call and I will give you good bargains, good goods, and good measure.

S. J. ROCKWELL.

SMETHPORT BAKERY.

M. H. PICARD'S

BAKERY & CONFECTIONERY,

FINE TEAS,

Also Dealer in

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES

SMETHPORT, PA.

Special attention given to orders from private families.

MILLINERY STORE.

I am constantly receiving additions to my stock of

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS, DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS

and am prepared to SELL AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

Mary Tracy,

MAIN ST SMETHPORT, PA.

WHEN YOU WANT

A Nice Piece of Meat

Call at the

MAIN STREET MARKET.

FRESH AND SALT MEAT AND FISH

of the best quality always on hand.

GEO. OGILVIE,

Next door to Callar's Drug Store, Main Street,

Smethport, Pa.

Cigars & Tobacco

WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

I do not hesitate to say that I will sell Tobacco and Cigars at lower Prices than they have been sold in this market since the Special Revenue Tax was laid on these goods. I will sell

FINE OLD HONESTY PLUG,

at 50 cents per pound.

Cigars from $1.50 to $3.50 per hundred.

Havana and Yara Cigars

$3.00 to $5.00 per Hundred.

Persons wishing to purchase by the BOX or THOUSAND are invited to call and examine samples.

A. REILLY, Proprietor.

Store opposite Catholic Church, Main St., Smethport, Pa. 16-all

Gifford & Wolters'

SAW AND

PLANING MILL,

MECHANIC ST., SMETHPORT PA

PINE and HEMLOCK,
BUILDING TIMBER,
FLOORING,
SIDING,
SHINGLES,

and PLANED LUMBER of all Kinds, constantly on hand and made to order.

House Built Entire.

GIFFORD & WOLTERS.

S. J. GIFFORD, C. H. WOLTERS. v13 nlt

COME TO STAY!

BergstresseR,

THE ARTIST,

Has returned to Smethport, and is ready to take the pictures of the people by wholesale or retail. He has come to stay, and will furnish

PHOTOGRAPHS

OR

FERROTYPES

Life-Like and Well Finished,

to old and new patrons, at reasonable rates. For the present he will occupy the old "Odd Fellow Hall Gallery" until he can put up a new building.

NEW MILK ROUTE.

Prices Reduced.

The undersigned desires to notify the people of Smethport and vicinity that he will establish a new milk route, commencing about the 16th inst., and until about the middle of October will supply fresh milk for

Three Cents a Quart.

After that date and during the winter season the price will be Four cents a quart. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

WILLIS R. RIPLEY.

Sept. 4, 1879.—1y.

ALFRED STURDEVEINT

Has removed his

BARBER SHOP

into the front part of I. S. Gleason's store,

Main St., SMETHPORT, P.,

Where he has improved facilities for

SHAVING & HAIR-DRESSING

in the highest style of the art.

CUFFS, COLLARS & TOILET GOODS

constantly on hand.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR STATE TREASURER,

SAMUEL BUTLER, of Chester county.

OUR PLATFORM.

Until every citizen can go from Canada to Mexico, talk the plainest Republican talk and vote a free ticket as undisturbed as a rebel general talks treason in the North and votes the Democratic ticket, the mission of the Republican party will not be ended.

Notice.

The members of the Republican County Committee are requested to meet at the Court House, in Smethport on Tuesday evening, October 28, 1879, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Jury Commissioner, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the committee.

A full attendance is desired.

H. F. BARBOUR, Ch'n Co. Com.

M. A. SPRAGUE, Sec'y.

MEMBERS OF COUNTY COMMITTEE.

Annin—Alex. Goodrich, F. F. Bishop.
Bradford City—T. J. Melvin, Frank Lapham.
Bradford Township—Sheldon Jewett, Robert McMurray.
Ceres—C. H. Robinson, J. P. Clyens.
Corydon—S. J. Covel, P. Tomes.
Duke Center—W. I. Lewis, W. H. Randall.
Eldred—C. B. Stull, C. G. Moses.
Keating—W. O. Congden, H. W. Eculer.
Kendall Borough—E. D. Dodge, W. A. Snyder, M. B. Birdseye.
Lafayette—F. L. Aldrich, J. E. Butts, Jr.
Liberty—C. A. Larrabee, O. D. Vosburgh.
Norwich—N. C. Gallup, Jr., W. W. Brewer.
Otto—J. E. Baldwin, W. F. Sprague.
Hamilton—W. H. Bartholomew, N.W. Cobb.
Hamlin—L. B. Fletcher, John Hafner.
Sergeant—J. R. Shoemaker, J. R. Townsend.
Smethport—M. A. Sprague, C. S. King.
Wetmore—O. D. Coleman, T. H. Ryan.

IN THE *Democrat* of last week appears a communication over a fictitious signature, in which the Bradford *Era* and the McKean *Miner* are strongly condemned because of their attitude in the "Tracy case." The writer seeks to hide his identity under an assumed name, and also we suspect an assumed locality. The letter is dated from Kane. The name of any other town in the county would have answered the same purpose. If he had been honest he would have dated it from Smethport, and if he had been manly he would have signed his name. The editors of the two papers mentioned have not published *their* opinions under the cloak of an alias. The public know who they are, and they are not afraid to let the public know what their opinions are. Why did not "Silex" of "Kane" exhibit equal sincerity and candor?

This communication, which so far as we are concerned we feel to be entirely uncalled for and unprovoked, demands from us a further expression of our views and opinions which would otherwise have remained unspoken. Readers of the MINER need not be told that we have refrained from repeated or unnecessary comments upon the case of Andrew Tracy. In the various phases of the case we have deemed it our duty and our privilege to express our views. As a matter of propriety in view of local surroundings, we have expressed those views in as brief and unobjectionable terms as possible, yet so plainly that there could be no misinterpretation. Yet we are called "ghouls" and are charged with "crying out for blood,"—the blood of Andy Tracy, the confessed murderer of Mary Reilly,—simply because we do not use our influence to shield him from the consequences of his crime, and do not join in the pressure upon the Board of Pardons to force that body to decide that total depravity and insanity are synonomous terms. The killing of Mary Reilly was a well calculated, premeditated, cold-blooded murder. Her assassin, as was shown by the evidence, had read up in the matter of pistol shots as to where was the most fatal point at which to direct the bullet. He wanted to make a sure thing of it. He crept after his victim three squares, stealthily and quietly, with murder in his heart. He fired the fatal shot and the girl that he loved (!) fell bleeding and dying almost at his feet. Did he at once put another bullet into his own brain, as the crazed victim of unrequited love would have done? or did he give himself up as a brave avenger of wrongs that could only be wiped out in blood would have done? No, indeed. He fled into the darkness like the cowardly assassin that he was. He was arrested and lodged in jail, clinging in terror to the sheriff lest the friends of the murdered girl and an outraged community should take the law in their own hands. He was allowed eight months to prepare for trial—ample time to obtain all necessary evidence in his favor, and ample time for his foreign counsel to put in shape his usual devices of slipping the guilty through the meshes of the law. The case finally came to trial. The evidence of the murder was so overwhelming that the prisoner was constrained to plead "guilty of the killing," the jury discharged and all the testimony bearing upon his possible insanity patiently heard by the Court. Notwithstanding the fact, as later events have proven, that the court would have been only too glad to have been able to have declared him insane upon the evidence, yet among all the witnesses there was no valid evidence of the fact and the opinion of the Court was reluctantly given that there was no evidence of insanity and he was therefore guilty in the manner and form as indicted. The Board of Pardons have confirmed this decision, and in the face of long petitions, the appeals of his counsel and men high in position have refused to recommend commutation of the sentence because of the utter lack of any valid reasons why they should take this responsibility. Through the clemency of the Governor another hearing by the Board of Pardons is granted. As we have said before, if there is any new and vital evidence as to the insanity of this man he is certainly entitled to a hearing and the benefit of whatever weight it may have. For the credit of our much vaunted civilization we would like to believe that Andy Tracy and all perpetrators of such cruel deeds of blood were insane. Perhaps they are. If it is decided that he is we cannot escape the conclusion that they all are, and the only penalty for murder in this county will then be an agreeable and contemplative retirement of a few years in an asylum.

We had scarcely expected that it would be required of us to enter into the discussion of this case, and but for the publication in the *Democrat* of such unjust and uncalled for inputations it would not have been necessary. From the bottom of our heart we pity the unfortunate and misguided young man whose crime has placed him in this terrible position. We sympathize and respect the feelings of his more unfortunate friends and relatives. We do not undertake to interpret or question the motives of any who are disposed to interest themselves in the effort to secure a remission of his punishment. But we have not allowed our pity for the wretched and guilt-burdened man to blind our eyes to the enormity of his crime and the fact that the maintenance of law, the safety of community, the protection of the innocent victims of the brutal passions of depraved men, and, in fact, the prevention of crime and even the appeals of "white-robed Mercy," demand the rigid enforcement of the law as well in the case of the criminal of education, respectable social position and influential friends as if he were the lowest outcast of society. For this we are assailed as a "ghoul" and as one "crying out for blood." We accept the issue, however, and are quite willing upon this whole question to rest the justice and broad humanity of our position upon the verdict of the respectable, intelligent and law abiding citizens of the county or Commonwealth.

THE Democracy of the county have followed the advice of the MINER, in their nomination of a candidate for Jury Commissioner. That obstinate party seldom act as sensibly, solely for the reason of their stupenduous stubornness. We are perfectly confident that if they will continue to follow our advice it will be better for—the country.

The Railroad Riot Claims.

The *Commercial-Gazette*, of Pittsburg, thinks that $2,750,000 will settle all the claims against Allegheny county for damages to property resulting from the railroad riots. This is putting the losses of the Pennsylvania railroad company at $1,200,000. The company claims, however, about $5,800,000, so the entire bill will be almost $700,000,000, which the taxpayers will have to pay under the recent decision of the Supreme Court. The present debt of Allegheny county is $2,750,000, and of Pittsburg about $17,000,000.

Granting of a Union Soldier.

Special to Cleveland Leader.

RANDOLPH, O., Oct. 18.—The following is a copy of a dispatch sent to John G. Thompson by S. S. Blackford, ex-Captain of the Capitol Police, whom Thompson discharged from his position last spring:

ALLIANCE, O., Oct. 18.

To Hon. John G. Thompson, Sergeant-at-Arms United States House of Representatives, Columbus, Ohio:

When you return to Washington City please inform the Rebel Brigadiers that the Republicans elected two Representatives and one Senator to the Legislature from the Democratic County of Stark, the home of the one-armed Union soldier you discharged from the United States Capitol Police last June.

S. S. BLACKFORD.

A DEMOCRAT who has just returned to Washington after a tour through the iron district of Pennsylvania gives a rosy account of what he saw there. Towns which were filled with unemployed workmen twelve months ago are humming with business; no one who is willing to work need remain idle; mills established forty years ago are doing more work than ever before, and some of them are running day and night. Whereupon this obsequious Democrat moralizes. "If this return of prosperity has been accomplished under Republican rule," say the Pennsylvania farmers and workingmen, "what is the use of turning over the State to the Democracy?"—and this reflection is becoming general, to the detriment of the Democratic chances.—*New York Commercial.*

THE postmaster of New York cites, as an evidence of increasing business, the fact that the number of letters and postal cards collected by carriers in that city in September of this year exceeds by nearly 1,000,000 the number collected in the same month of last year.

WITH a majority of thirty-three on joint ballot in the legislature, the Republicans of Ohio should be able to worry through, particularly when it is remembered that last winter the Democrats had a majority of forty-two.

ADDRESS

OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE TO THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The solid South only requires the aid of a few Northern States to reverse the verdict of the war; to indemnify unrepentant traitors for losses incurred in rebellion against the nation's life; to destroy the public credit by plundering the National treasury, and to blast the restored prosperity of the people by repealing the financial and protective legislation to which we owe the revival of business. Does this overstate the danger to which our country is at this moment exposed? The unrestrained rule of the rebel Democracy means ruin. The Bourbon of this dangerous coalition will never hesitate to carry out their schemes if the power to carry them out can in any way be grasped.

Remember this—any man who, on the night when the whole North was shouting over the surrender of Lee, had pealing over the surrender of Lee, had predicted that in fourteen years the Democratic party would be in the majority in the United States Senate and House of Representatives, and that this Democratic majority in each house would be composed of two rebel officers to one Northern Democrat; that the rebel general second in command under Lee at Appomattox would be a Senator from Georgia; that the Postmaster General and the Vice President of the Southern Confederacy would be in the House, with more than a hundred rebel veterans, making laws to govern and to punish their conquerors—the man then making such a prediction would have been believed on the road to a madhouse, and yet what would have been considered insane ravings in 1865 is disgraceful history in 1879. With this fact in remembrance, who will dare to mark a limit to Southern arrogance and Democratic cringing? Will the salutary laws protecting industry, will the public credit, will the nation's honor be maintained and defended by the malignant enemies of them all? Shall our heroes continue on the pension rolls or will they be forced to retire in favor of the veterans of the rebel armies? A rebel Democratic restoration in this country means that the "lost cause" has been regained, and no sane man can doubt this, no honest man can deny it. The safety of our country demands the eternal exclusion from power of that party in which every unrepentant rebel finds a congenial home and hearty welcome, and finds it there because he remains in his sins and for that reason only.

We are admonished by the rebel Democrats and their brevet assistants that State issues alone enter into the present campaign. The Republicans have nothing to avoid, in even a harsh review of their record since 1860, in the conduct of State affairs. But State issues must wait. A mighty national issue confronts us. Political murder has cemented the South into a solid mass for whomever the rebel Democracy nominates hereafter on a National ticket. Enough of the North is *to be* bought to follow the lead of those assassins. And this combination of murder on the one part, and fraud and bribery on the other is on trial before the great tribunal of the American people. On this august tribunal Pennsylvania's voice must make a profound impression. Her voice struggles for utterance and it cannot be stifled. Pennsylvania can only speak in the returns of the election on November 4, and then the verdict of the people will be recorded whether the rebel Democrats will it or not, and while they clamor for silence on national issues forced on by crimes at which human nature stands aghast, the whole country anxiously awaits to hear from us because these returns will signify our position on national issues, and on these alone. MAINE, CALIFORNIA, COLORADO, IOWA and OHIO have spoken nobly. It remains for us, sons of PENNSYLVANIA, to give forth no uncertain sounds on this momentous issue. It is the duty of every Republican and loyal Democrat in our State to so vote that the settlement of the war shall stand; that liberty for all shall be enforced; that fraud shall no longer subvert States; that the purchase of the presidency shall never succeed, and that assassination shall be forever banished from among us as a political agency. Every man who sustained the Union against the rebellion is earnestly urged to step forward now to again defend the Union from the same foe that assailed it from Fort Sumter to Appomattox.

F. C. HOOVER,
Chairman Republican State Committee.

SAMUEL F. BAIR, } Secretaries.
C. L. MAGEE, }
Phila., Pa., Oct. 15, 1879.

HAS IT COME TO THIS?

The following account of an interview of Daniel O'Connell Barr, the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer, by a reporter of the Pittsburgh *Leader* appears in the issue of that paper of October 13, 1879: Upon inquiry Mr. Barr admitted that he had sent to the Catholic clergy of this Commonwealth the following letter:

"DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE,
COR FIFTH AVENUE AND WOOD ST.,
PITTSBURGH, Sept. 2, 1879.

Reverend and Dear Sir:—

I desire a list of pew holders and adult male attendants of the congregation under your charge, with their Post-office address. If you could have them copied and returned to me in the enclosed envelope, I would esteem it a very great favor. Very truly your obedient servant,

DANIEL O'CONNELL BARR."

This is the first known instance in the history of Pennsylvania politics where any candidate for public favor has directly appealed for his election to a particular church. It should, and we have no doubt will, meet with the condemnation of the people.

This proves beyond a doubt the allegation made against Barr, that his nomination had been secured through sectarian influence, and worse than that, if it were possible to be worse, he is now engaged in the disreputable business of seeking to gain his election in the same manner. When American politics have become so demoralized and the aim of free government subverted, so that unscrupulous men ambitious to attain place and power, resort to the despicable means of appealing to such an influence to advance their ends, there is just cause for alarm. Mr. Barr will not profit by this cunningly devised plan; it will react upon its perpetrator with a storm of indignation such as he little dreams of.—There are members in his party who will spurn such a piece of desperate business, and refuse to lend their support to any man who would stoop so low as to engage in a scheme contrary to the spirit and teachings of an untrammeled, unfettered free popular government of the people. Let politics have its own legitimate sphere, and he who would try the dangerous experiment of diverting it from its lawful channel, stamps him unworthy the trust of the people. The people will pass judgment upon this most pernicious departure from the old standard and only rightful method, and Daniel O'Connell Barr will be taught in thunder tones of rejoicd what a free and independent people think of his attempt to dishonor the political code and the true aim of a Republican form of government.—*West Chester Republican.*

THE Republican who don't a stalwart may as well climb a tree till a year from next November. The procession will go over him if he doesn't.—*Tribune.*

Dr. Fenner's Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic may well be called "the conquering hero" of the times. It is the medical triumph of the age. Whoever has "the blues" should take it, for it *regulates* and *restores* the disordered system that gives rise to them. It always cures Biliousness and Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Head aches, FEVER AND AGUE, SPLEEN Excitements, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Pimples, Blotches and ALL SKIN ERUPTIONS and BLOOD DISORDERS; Swelled Limbs and Dropsy; Sleeplessness, Impaired Nerves and Nervous Debility; Restores flesh and strength when the system is running down or going into decline; cures Female Weakness and Chronic Rheumatism, and relieves Chronic Bronchitis, and all Lung and Throat difficulties. It does these things by striking at the root of disease and removing its causes.

Dr. Fenner's Improved Cough Honey will relieve any cough in one hour.

Dr. Fenner's Golden Relief cures any pain, as Tooth-ache, Neuralgia, Colic or Headache in 5 to 30 minutes, and readily relieves Rheumatism, Kidney Complaint, Diarrhœa, etc.

Dr. Fenner's St. Vitus Dance Specific. One bottle always cures. For sale by A. B. Armstrong. n28-1y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

VALUABLE

PROPERTIES

FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers, Assignees of the estate of L. Rogers, are prepared to offer the following Valuable Properties for sale.

THE HOMESTEAD

THIS property is located on Main and Mechanic Streets, Smethport, being one-half of square No. 62, of the Borough plot, and is 130 x 260 feet in size. Upon this lot is the residence formerly occupied by Mr. Rogers, a good horse barn, a splendid well of water, and a fine quantity of fruit trees. It is one of the most desirable locations for a residence in the Boro.

TWENTY-TWO

BOROUGH LOTS.

IN Squares Nos. 42, 21 and 20, embracing all the lots in the three Squares, except the two lots on the west side of Square No. 42, owned and occupied by L. W. Mason. We propose to sell two lots or more to each purchaser, giving 65 feet front by 260 feet deep, or in other words making 11 lots out of the 22. These lots are located on King and Green streets, are within 2 and 3 squares of the Court House; each of them having bearing fruit trees on them, and no more desirable lots for residences can to-day be found in the borough limits.

OUTLOTS

FORMERLY owned and purchased from Wm. K. King. W. A. Williams, the late Dr. Jedediah Darling and the heirs of the Bennett estate, embracing about—acres of land. Part of this land is under a good state of cultivation, and has a fine spring of water on it; all of it is admirably located for pasturing purposes.

THE

MILL PROPERTY

EMBRACING the Saw, Planing, Shingle, Lath and Feed Mill, together with the Store building, Dams, land and water privileges connected therewith, located at the junction of Potato and Marvin creeks, belonging to the assigned estate of L. Rogers. The attention of lumbermen is particularly called to this property. Its location, in one of the most thriving sections of McKean county, its close proximity to the wonderful oil developments in the valley of Cole Creek and the belt lying between Smethport and Alton, its accessibility to the immense forests of hemlock timber along Potato creek on the south and Marvin creek on the southwest, render it one of the most desirable mill properties in northern Pennsylvania. The mill will easily manufacture 25,000 feet of lumber every twenty-four hours. It has a steam power equal to 70 horse. It has machinery for ripping, jointing, dressing and cresing tank staves as well as for the manufacture of band wheels, tug pulleys, and sawing cants for bull wheels. It has a feed mill attached, which takes no extra power to run, capable of grinding into feed 30 bushels of corn and oats hourly. It has storage capacity for millions of feet of logs, and the cash demand for lumber at the mill for the past year has been incessant. This property will be sold for half its original cost, and upon terms, which, with judicious management will pay the entire cost within the next two years.

A FARM

OF

128 ACRES

ADJOINING the borough of Smethport Also the southeast, and only about a mile from the Court House. This farm has a new house and two good barns on it, an orchard which bears as fine fruit as is raised in the county, a good well of water together with several magnificent springs, and about 50 acres improved. Any person thinking of buying a farm would do well to look at this property before locating elsewhere. For terms of sale inquire of

J. C. BACKUS.
A. B. ARMSTRONG.
Assignees.

Smethport, Pa., Oct. 1, 1879.

BINGHAM ESTATE.

ROBT. H. ROSE

Is authorized to receive moneys for me; also applications to buy lands. He will give information generally, in any business of this Estate, in McKean County. His office is over

HASKILL & GIFFORD'S STORE.

ROBT. C. SIMPSON,
Agent of the Trustees

WELLSBORO, Dec. 24, 1878.

C. V. GILLIS,

dealer in

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

PAINTS, OILS,

FACY GOODS, &C.

KANE PA.

CARRIAGES

AND

WAGONS

Built and Repaired at

F. KERNS'

WAGON MANUFACTORY,

Water St., SMETHPORT, PA.

Having engaged a competent man to superintend the wood work of my Carriage and Wagon Shops I am prepared to take orders for

LIGHT AND HEAVY WAGONS,

of every description, also

WAGONS AND BUGGIES

REPAINTED,

and new work finished complete.

REPAIRING A SPECIALTY,

and all orders for work in that line, either in Wood or Iron will receive prompt attention.

Satisfaction Guaranteed

in every particular, both as to workmanship and prices. Give us a trial.

F. KERNS, Prop'r.

LOTS FOR BUILDING PURPOSES

—AT—

Farmers' Valley Depot.

The undersigned is prepared to lease very eligible lots for building and business purposes at Farmers' Valley depot, on reasonable terms. For further information call upon or address

ADAM BROCKAM,

May 8, 1879-tf Farmers' Valley, Pa.

FRESH MILK

Delivered every Morning

THE undersigned having established a regular route for the supply of fresh milk to the people of Smethport and vicinity, solicits the patronage of the community.

GEO. W. KING.

L. M. RAUB,

Surgeon Dentist,

Bolivar, All. Co. N. Y.

TEETH EXTRACTED comparatively WITHOUT PAIN.

By the use of Dr. Von Bonhorst's Anæsthetic.

Twenty years of continued and successful practice warrants me in promising full satisfaction.

Parties wishing dental services at their homes can be accommodated promptly by dropping me a postal card.

Will be at Smethport

Nov. 25th and 26th.

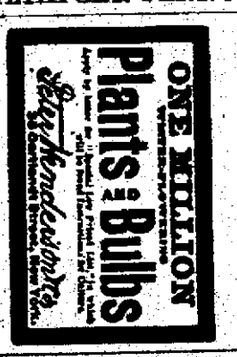
W. S. BROWNELL,

Dealer in

Dry Goods & Groceries,

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Etc.

SMETHPORT, PENN'A.



$300 A MONTH guaranteed. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, Women, Boys and Girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

Mrs. Fred. Johnson,

FLORIST,

Larrabee, Pa.,

Will furnish cut flowers on short notice and at reasonable prices. June 12, '79 tf.

J. C. HAMLIN,

—DEALER IN—

HARDWARE

Stoves,

Ranges,

Shelf Funiture, Tinware

CUTLERY,

AGRICULTURAL TOOLS, PAINTS,

OILS, GLASS, PUTTY,

And every article usually found in a first class Hardware establishment.

JOB WORK of all kinds done on short notice and at reasonable rates.

SMETHPORT, Pa. cor. Main & Church.

MASONIC HALL

FURNITURE STORE!

SPECHT & SASSE.

Now Advertisement.

COAL AND LUMBER YARD.

The subscriber having recently purchased the Coal Yard of Messrs. Geddes & McClure at the

SMETHPORT DEPOT

of the McKean & Buffalo R. R., is now prepared to furnish the people of the vicinity with all kinds of

HARD AND SOFT

COAL,

WOOD, &c.,

in large or small quantities as customers may desire. In addition thereto, he intends to keep on hand for sale

WHITE PINE, ASH AND HEMLOCK FOR FLOORING, HALF-INCH CEILING, SIDING, DOOR AND WINDOW CASINGS, DOORS WINDOWS, SHINGLES, LATH, LIME, SAND, &c.,

All of which he will sell cheap for cash.

James Carter, well and favorably known to the citizens of Smethport, and Charles Trask have been engaged to take charge of the business, and all orders leadressed to them will receive prompt attention. A team will be constantly on hand to deliver purchases when required.

S. S. HACKET,

AGENT.

48-7

IMPROVED FARMS FOR SALE.

One farm of 80 acres, 35 acres improved, adjoining this borough; one of 60 acres, 40 acres improved, one mile from here, and one of 80 acres with 45 acres improved, five miles distant. All are under a good state of cultivation with fruit trees and some hops and grape orchard on each.

H. HAMLIN.

Smethport, Oct. 22, 1879

THE McKEAN MINER.

Smethport, Pa., Oct. 23, 1879.

THERE was a hard drop in Ohio.

AS WENT Ohio, so goes New York.

GOING to meet Tom Ewing—Gov. Robinson.

A DRAW game is what the Buffalo *Courier* calls the Ohio election. Yes, it was drawn on one side.

WENDELL PHILLIPS won't speak at the Faneuil Hall Greenback rally. That is the unkindest cut of all.

SENATOR VOORHEES having denied that he said during the war that every Union soldier should wear a collar inscribed, "My dog, A. Lincoln," a card is published, signed by twenty ladies and gentlemen, who say that they heard Mr. Voorhees use the obnoxious phrase.

A SOUTHERN gentleman wrote to Governor St. John of Kansas, recently, asking him how to stop the negro Exodus. The Governor replied, by next mail: "Rent the negro land and sell *him* supplies at fair prices. Stop bulldozing him. Respect the sanctity of his family. Make him feel that he is just as safe in his person and family, and in all his civil and political rights, as he can be in Kansas or any other northern State. Then he will not want to come north. Unless you do this the Red Sea will open before him and he will pass over dry-shod; and you of the South, attempting to prevent him, will be overwhelmed as was Pharaoh and his hosts."

AS AN illustration of the vast wealth of some of the Pacific coast capitalists it is said that $5,000,000 of the assets of the late Mark Hopkins were entirely overlooked until about a month ago, when Mr. C. P. Huntington of the Central Pacific Railroad mentioned incidentally to persons intimate with the family of Mr. Hopkins that he had in his custody a large quantity of United States bonds belonging to the estate which he thought that it was about time for somebody to look after. None of this property was included in the inventory made at the time of the millionaire's death, and consequently the heirs are that much richer than they thought they were before the discovery.

THE able Democratic editors are amusing themselves by pointing out reasons for the dreadful disaster in Ohio, but none of them get at the real cause, which is simply the general rottenness of the Democratic party. The people were impatient for their turn to get a whack at this party when the extra session adjourned. The Southern murders increased their impatience, and the longer they waited the madder they became. A small section of them improved a chance to take their turn in Ohio on the 14th, and the result has left the Democracy feeling a good deal as the late Jas. Fisk, jr., did after his first military parade on horseback, when he had to take his meals off the mantle-piece for a whole week. Another large section will wheel into line in November, and after they are through with what now remains of the Democracy a funeral will be necessary.

ANOTHER decisive Republican triumph is of national interest. Besides disposing of several prominent Ohio statesmen it will inspire courage and hope in the Republican party throughout the United States. Even locally it is of considerable importance. It extinguishes Senator Thurman's chances of re-election, and puts an end to any lurking aspiration which Mr. Ewing may have had to be Mr. Thurman's successor. But these local consequences are as dust in the balance. The great significance of the Ohio election lies in its influence upon national politics and its bearing on the selection of candidates and the success of parties in the great Presidential contest of next year. It makes it impossible for the Democratic candidate to be taken from Ohio and favors Mr. Tilden's chances of a nomination by putting some of his principal rivals out of the field. But in proportion as it improves Mr. Tilden's chances of a nomination it diminishes his chances and the chances of any Democratic candidate for an election.—New York *Herald*.

The Party Machine.

Those people (and they can be found in every community) who delight in referring in a lofty and disparaging style to what they call the "party machine," as if it was something too corrupt for their association, can profitably peruse the following extract from some remarks made by Rev. H. W. Beecher, at Brooklyn a few days ago:

The third thing I have to say is that there is no such thing as administering the Government except by the administration of parties, and they are as much a part of our political machinery as our laws and institutions. They are founded in necessity, and all talk against parties, and machinery, and politicians, and management, is the talk of men that do not care what they say in accomplishing a purpose, or of men who do not know what they mean, or of men who do not mean anything because they do not know anything. [Laughter.] You cannot have administration under free institutions without parties; you cannot have parties without organization; you cannot have organization without engineers and managers. It is said, however, that the running of the machine must be broken up and stopped. Whenever you will run freight trains and passenger trains without engineers successfully, letting the engine take care of itself, or letting the passengers do it, then you may run parties so. [Laughter.] It may not be the best thing you can imagine, but it is the best thing in the present state of human nature that you can have, and if you are to run parties as a part of that economy of civil liberty by which we administer free government, and if you must run parties by appropriate organizations and managers, then it is no use for anybody to bolt his party because he doesn't like every single step that has been originated in it. I am amazed at either the profound unwisdom, or the altitudinous wisdom of those who think it is too much trouble to take care of primaries, or prepare public sentiment, or to arrange conventions—who neglect the work by which the machine is put upon the track and then vindicate their neglect by bolting, their conclusion being that the convention has gone to those who they think should not have had it. If from indolence, preoccupation, prejudice, or any other reason, they did not care enough about affairs to bring them to pass by the natural way of creating a sentiment in the convention or party, they should at least have modesty enough not to attempt to overrule those who have taken those pains and have done this work.

THE VICTORY IN OHIO.

The grand chorus of rejoicing which goes up to-day from loyal hearts throughout the country, because of the *splendid victory* in Ohio, takes us back to 1864. Then, too, the country had been in danger, and its fate turned upon the common sense, the honesty and the patriotism of millions of voters who had, not long before, showed something of faint-heartedness because of the heavy burdens of the war, and some strong prejudices in regard to emancipation. But the brave appeal to the manliness and intelligence of the people prevailed, and the overwhelming victory which followed virtually gave the death-blow to the rebellion. So this year the appeal was made to voters who elected what may without much stretch be called the Confederate Congress one year ago. Tired of the burdens which resumption imposed, strongly prejudiced against the Republican party because of its *errors*, and hardly less because of its excellences, millions of voters tried to get something else in place of it in 1877 and 1878, and found to their disgust that the only other thing to be had was the reactionary, revolutionary, repudiating Confederate Democracy. The Congress then chosen has done its work. In every respect it has disgusted loyal and conservative men. It has threatened the public credit. It has attacked the best banking system this country has ever seen. It has tried to defy and nullify laws of the United States, and that, too, for the purpose of opening the door to unlimited fraud. To this body of voters the appeal was made. They were asked, in substance, "Do you like a change as far as you have tried it?" Ohio gives the answer.

It is not well to attribute the result, wholly to the influence of either of the main issues involved. In truth, all these centre in one: Whether the United States shall be ruled by the civilization which conquered in the war, with its ideas and methods; or by the semi-barbarism which was defeated in the war, and by its ideas and methods. Inflation is only one phase of disloyalty. Raids upon the public Treasury, under color of claims $1,400,000,000 strong, are only another phase. Repudiation of debts, in order to plunder the Northern creditors who have had some faith in Southern cities and counties and States, is only another. Nullification of United States laws, whether to enable individuals to sell untaxed whiskey, or to enable the Democratic party to trample upon the will of a majority of the voters in any Southern State, is only another. Hostility to the election laws, to prepare for wholesale frauds in Northern cities, is only another phase of the same warfare against the civilization of equal justice and equal rights and true loyalty, which prevailed when the Confederate flag was furled in dust and blood.

The country wants loyal rule. That is, it wants Northern rule. It has seen and tried the Solid South, and has had enough of it. To resist it, there rises in its resistless might a Solid North. Did we not tell you, men of the South, that every buckshot aimed at a Southern Republican would cost you a Northern vote? Did we not tell you that every vote against the honor and the credit of the Union would cost the Democratic party a vote in States where it had none to spare? There is a solid North; Ohio will be followed by New York in November, and by Indiana next year. It is an open secret, among those who watch political events, that the State of Voorhees has changed its population and its opinions even more than the State of Thurman. For each of them there is a political grave, which will be speedily filled.—And the voice of the Empire State will be heard, within the next month, sending Mr. Tilden to a retiring-place as narrow and as sure as the grave prepared for Mr. Thurman. The electoral vote of every Northern State, great or small, will be cast for the candidate of the next Republican Presidential convention, and the Solid South may *stay solid if it can*.

The Greenback heresy suffers worst in the Ohio battle. Democracy is sorely wounded; Greenbackism is killed. The Democratic party will not dare to court that heresy hereafter. It has learned, by the fate of Ewing, that great courage, rare sincerity, splendid services as a Union soldier, and real ability, will not save a man who leans to the side of the Confederate repudiationists. There is an end of cheap logic-chopping about monetary theories. The Union incurred a debt to pay loyal soldiers. It is going to pay that debt in gold, dollar for dollar. The Greenback men of New York may as well get out of the way at once, returning to the party from which they came. There is no place and no future for them in a nation which still loves the old flag and bows with reverence in memory of the men who died for it.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

A Very Shabby Trick.

A dispatch to the Philadelphia *Times* of Monday from Pittsburgh says:

There is a lively stir in political circles here over the expose of a supposed electioneering trick. The different Catholic priests of this diocese are said to have received a letter from the Democratic and State committee headquarters, over the signature of D. O. Barr, asking for a list of all the pewholders in their churches over 21 years of age. The priest exclaimed: "Are those people (the State Committee) insane, or have they lost all sense of shame, to send me a letter of this kind?" The trick is denounced as an insult to every Catholic clergyman and voter and even Mr. Barr's democratic friends say that it will injure him greatly.

THE political campaign has begun in this State without noise and flourish of trumpets. The men who organize need not wait for any great demonstration. They must fall in and make the result a victory for Republican principles that shall not be doubtful. Work always wins, and in political struggles no success can be gained without earnest determined effort. Earn victory and our success will be complete.

MR BUTLER has been kindly received in the wester part of the State, and has made an excellent impression, it seems, on the people there. And now what an amount of work are his friends in the eastern counties doing for him? Mr. Barr is on the "stiff hunt." Republicans must meet it by corresponding vigilance and activity.

THE Buffalo *Commercial* believes there were no cipher dispatches from Ohio.

THE BLACKVILLE POSTMASTER.

HIS OWN ACCOUNT OF THE ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE HIM.

Postmaster Nix, of Blackville, S. C., has written to the Postmaster General the following account of the attempt to assassinate him:

POSTOFFICE BLACKVILLE,
Barnwell County, S. C., Sept. 20, 1879.

Hon. David M. Key, Postmaster General, Washington. Honored Sir: Upon my accepting and taking possession of the office as Postmaster of this place many public threats were made by the Democrats here, which resulted in a conspiracy being formed to take my life, simply on account of color and politics. The said conspiracy was attempted to be carried into effect on Tuesday, the 16th inst. The circumstances are as follows: About four o'clock in the afternoon, and while my assistant was gone to dinner, I was sitting in front of my office. A. Luther Williams, (white) one of the conspirators, sent one of his party from across the street over to the office to get his (Williams') mail. I got up and went into the office to get his mail. Now the office is partitioned off from the main room by a partition extending the length of the room. In that partition I have a delivery window. While I was at the letter-box getting his (Williams') mail for the man whom he had sent, I was disturbed by the clicking of a pistol at the delivery window, about six feet from the letter box at which I was standing. I half-turned, and as I turned he, Williams, who had slipped from across the street into the main room and up to the delivery window, fired, putting his hands through the window, the ball taking effect in my right arm and across my chest, and entered the letter box. After he fired, he immediately went into the street, pistol in hand, which created quite an excitement. I called upon the town authorities for assistance. Being all Democrats, they refused to render any. I have made affidavits before the United States Commissioner, and he has issued warrants for the arrest of the parties concerned. I would have written to you concerning this affair, but being unable from the effects of the wound, I could not do so until now. Yours very respectfully,

FRED NIX, Jr.,
Postmaster, Blackville, S. C.

Asking too Much.

Colonel John Hay, in a speech at Royalton, Ohio, Oct. 9th, said: Must we cease to do honor to the names of Lincoln and Grant, and fall down on our knees beside the Okalona idiot at the sight of Jefferson Davis' cast-off petticoats? Must every one-armed soldier among us pretend that he lost his member under the stars and bars, or if he cannot accomplish that, hustle around and get affidavits that it was torn off in a threshing machine? I think we are not all ready for that—we need considerable discipline yet before we are ready to read our confession of loyalty backward, like a witch's prayer. We think we have done all that men could be asked to do in the way of reconciliation. With not a traitor hanged or punished for his treason; with no restraint even upon the most pestilent slack-jaw in the land; with free license for all of them to insult and revile the Nation which has pardoned them; with the liberty to set up in their own States whatever devilish caricature of free government they choose, we feel that we have done all that the most Quakerish forbearance could require. If now, in addition, they ask us to consent to sit by in silence, and smile approval while they tear from the statute book every vestige of those righteous laws, by which we tried to secure the fruits of freedom and nationality after the terrible war into which the rebellion of Democrats had forced us; if they ask us to consent to riot and murder in one section, and to the employment of hired bands of ruffians in another, to trample under their brutish hoofs the last sacred thing we have saved from their lust, the free ballot-box, then it is time to call a halt. We may be not a proud or chivalrous people. Most of us have never killed a negro in our lives. We have little claim to respect or reverence. We are guilty of the meanness of paying our debts when we can. But there are things that we will not submit to. We will not hold fellowship with thieves and repudiators and admit that we are tarred with the same stick. We will not admit that our brothers who gave their lives in battle for this Nation died as the fool *thinks*. We will not even admit that nothing was settled by that flood of treasure and blood poured out on those thousand fields of slaughter. Several things were settled: First, that this is a Nation, with a right to live. Second, that Northern men, when crowded too far, will defend themselves, in the field, and at the polls; and, third, that there are a great many of them.

LORD LYTTON is well acquainted with France and its cookery, and is a believer in the gastronomic art. As Owen Meredith, the present Governor-General of India, once wrote—

"We can live without poetry, music, or art—
We can live without conscience, and live without heart—
We can live without knowledge, and without books;
But civilized man cannot live without cooks.
We can live without books—what is knowledge but grieving?
We can live without friends—what are friends but deceiving?
We can live without love—what is love but repining?
But where is the man who can live without dining?"

The English nation might live without Lord Lytton's "poetry," though some of it is very beautiful. That existence is possible without either "conscience" or "heart" the present Ministry is a proof; and that Lord Lytton is a better poet, and even cook, than he is a Viceroy, few will be disposed to deny. If Owen Meredith had but kept his pies and his poems, and not attempted to cook the goose of India, what thousands of lives and millions of money would probably have been saved. The argument that cowardice is a result of liberal opinions may be met with the assertion that the recent increase in the number of suicides is owing to the Conservative maladministration.—Birmingham (Eng.) *Post*.

He took the Girl.

At Mark's Gap, Texas, Joe Pentz had set his wedding day, when a rival sent word that if he attempted to wed the girl he would kill him during the ceremony. Joe, however, took his girl on his arm and his shot gun on his shoulder, and marched to the church. He walked up the aisle carrying his gun, was married with it in his hand, and then escorted his blushing bride home at a "right shoulder shift." The rival has not been heard from.

THE President of the Manhattan Savings Institution, at New York, has received information from London that some of the bonds stolen from the bank have been sold there, and there is a probability of the capture of the thieves.

OIL FREIGHTS.

A CLAIM AGAINST THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

The Empire transportation Company in April, 1877, entered into a contract with Henry C. Ohlen for the transportation of crude petroleum from the oil regions to the Communipaw dock, New Jersey. It was agreed that Mr. Ohlen's oil should be carried at the lowest rates charged to any parties sending freight by the express company. In October of the same year the transportation company sold out to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The latter company was to perform all the contracts of the former. Under the agreement with the transportation company the Pennsylvania Railroad, from December 1, 1877, to May 1, 1878, carried 74,606 barrels of crude oil, and Ohlen claims that he was compelled to pay at least twenty cents more upon every barrel than was paid by other parties, and as soon as he found it out, in August, 1878, he made a demand for $14,921.30. The other day a bill in equity was filed by complainant asking for a decree against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to the amount of $14,921.30.

The Work of Resumption.

The *American Machinist* says: "The demand for first-class machinists was never greater than now."

Several new furnaces are to be erected at once in Chambersburg, ground having been broken for that purpose.

"As busy as can be" is the way the Pittsburgh papers describe the condition of affairs at the Keystone rolling mill in that city.

The shirt factory in North Wales will be completed by the middle of this month, and will give employment to one hundred hands.

The Phœnix iron company is making preparations to resume work again at their ore mine, located at Boyertown, Berks county.

Owing to the scarcity of workmen the completion of the Portland and Bangor railroad, Northampton county, has been considerably delayed.

The business revival has caused the price of lumber to advance $3 per thousand feet in one week at Pittsburgh, and producers are not anxious to sell.

At the Robert Lea foundry and engine works, Duquesne boiler and sheet iron works, and the Monongahela work, Pittsburgh, full time is made, with plenty of orders ahead.

The passenger business between Chicago and the east is exceptionally heavy. Trains on the Lake Shore and Michigan Central, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago of sixteen and seventeen cars are not at all uncommon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

Diseases, like thieves, attack the weak. Fortify your organization with the Bitters, and it will resist and baffle alike the virtue of epidemics and the changes of temperature which disorder the constitutions of the feeble. There is vitality in it. It is a pure vegetable stimulant, a rare alterative and anti-bilious medicine, and has not a harmful element among its many ingredients.

For sale by all Druggists and respectable Dealers generally.

VEGETINE
Cured Her.

BATTLEBORO, VT.

DR. H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir,—I must state that your Vegetine deserves to be called a valuable blood purifier, recovering and invigorating of the whole system. My wife suffered for a length of time with a dreadful sore on the leg. She took several bottles of Vegetine. The results were surprising; it cured her, while all the former remedies failed to give satisfaction.

Respectfully,
T. F. TRUE.

I know the above to be true.
HENRY WETHERBEE,
Druggist and Apothecary, 138 Monmouth st.

VEGETINE.—For eradicating all impurities of the blood from the system, it has no equal. It has never failed, to effect a cure, giving tone and strength to the system established by disease.

VEGETINE
Purifies the Blood.

BOSTON, MASS., Jan. 23, 1877.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir,—I have been using Vegetine for some time with the greatest satisfaction, and consider it far a great cleanser and purifier of the blood.

J. L. HANAFORD,
Pastor of Ephesus-square M. E. Church.

NERVOUSNESS, and all derangements of the nervous system, are usually connected with a diseased condition of the blood. Debility is a frequent accompaniment. The first thing to be done is to improve the condition of the blood. This is accomplished by taking Vegetine. It is a nerve medicine, and possesses a controlling power over the nervous system.

VEGETINE
Will Cure Rheumatism.

CINCINNATI, April 9, 1877.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir,—I have used your medicine, the Vegetine, for rheumatism, with great success, and believe it to be the best medicine for that complaint that there is. I also know it is a good blood purifier, and as the present time is said to be the best spring medicine that I have used, I take great pleasure in recommending the Vegetine to my friends.

H. MUND,
Clothier Street.

THOUSANDS will bear testimony (and do it voluntarily), that Vegetine is the best medical compound yet placed before the public for renovating and purifying the blood, and curing all humors, impurities, or poisonous secretions from the system, invigorating and strengthening the system debilitated by disease; in fact, it is, as many have called it, "The Great Health Restorer."

VEGETINE
For Dyspepsia.

AMESBURY, ILL., Jan. 23, 1878.

H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir,—I have been using Vegetine for Dyspepsia, and find more relief from it than all the other medicines I ever used. There is nothing like it for Dyspepsia.

MRS. M. B. FOWLER.

I am personally acquainted with Mrs Fowler, and can certify that the above statement is true.

W. C. PAGE, M. D.,
Druggist, Amesbury, Ill.

TROUBLESOME BILES.—Vegetine is advertised and recommended by physicians and apothecaries to be the best purifier and cleanser of the blood yet discovered, and thousands are in his midst who have been restored to health.

VEGETINE
Prepared by
H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

MISCELLANEOUS.

KIDNEY-WORT
THE ONLY MEDICINE
That Acts at the Same Time on
THE LIVER,
THE BOWELS,
and the KIDNEYS.

These great organs are the Natural cleansers of the System. If they work well, health will be secured if they become clogged, Disease and Pain are sure to follow with

TERRIBLE SUFFERING,
Biliousness, Headache, Dyspepsia, Torpidity, Constipation and Piles, or Kidney Complaints, Gravel, Diabetes, Sediment in the Urine, Milky or Ropy Urine, or Rheumatic Pains and aches,

are developed because the blood is poisoned with the humors that should have been expelled naturally.

KIDNEY-WORT
will restore the natural action and all these destroying evils will be banished—health, Vigor and Joy will live but to suffer.

Thousands have testified. Try it and you will add one more to the number. Take it and health will once more gladden your heart.

Why be sick longer from the torment of an aching back?

Why have such distress From Constipation and Piles?

Why be so fearful because of threatened ardour?

KIDNEY-WORT will cure you. Try a package at once and be satisfied.

It is a dry vegetable compound and One package makes six quarts of Medicine, containing no spirit, being prepared in pure water.

Your Druggist will get it for you. Insist upon having it.

ESTABLISHED 1844.

PATENT SPARK-ARRESTER.
2 H. P. Mounted, $650.
10 " " 750.
12 " " 1000.

2 H. P. Engine, $150.
4 " " 250.
6 " " 350.

Send for our Circulars.

B. W. Payne & Sons, Corning, N. Y.
State where you saw this.

VICTORIOUS!
HIGHEST & BEST AWARD
And Grand Medal of Honor.

Economy, Durability and Rapidity combined with perfect work,

Are Distinguishing Features of the celebrated

Giant Farm and Warehouse Fans,
MADE BY
A. P. DICKEY,
Racine, Wis.

Now having many late improvements, they are fully equal to every demand; cleaning all kinds of Grain, Peas, Beans, Castor Beans, Corn and Small Seed. They grade Wheat perfectly by once handling. Separate Oats from Wheat, Barley and Rye. They have very perfect arrangements for cleaning Timothy, Clover, Flax Seed, Orchard Grass, and all other Small Seeds. They Chaff perfectly, and combine every qualification required to do the best work in the shortest time.

Warehouse, as well as Farm Mills, are largely constructed, both kinds requiring nine sizes to accommodate the demand, and giving a capacity of from 50 to 500 bushels per hour, according to size of mill.

They are shipped, boxed for ocean transportation, and "set up" or "knocked down" for forwarding inland, as requested; and in all cases put free on board Cars or Steamer. Orders filled same day as received.

Mills shipped "knocked down" go for half the freight charged as when forwarded "set up." Circulars and Circulars supplied on application. Prices will be quoted low and on liberal terms. Correspondence solicited.

Ayer's
Hair Vigor,
For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous, and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit, but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
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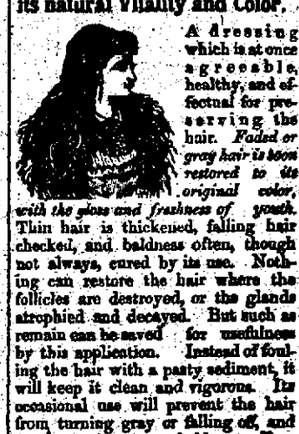

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The Best Family Medicine on Earth.

$100 IN GOLD

is any person afflicted with a disease that VIGORENE will not relieve or cure, providing the bones or organs are not wasted beyond point of repair.

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is scientifically compounded from Herbs, Roots, Barks and Berries found in California and the West Indies, combining a Tonic, Cathartic, Alterative, Diuretic and Sudorific.

Its immediate effect upon the digestive organs, whether impaired by disease or attainted from any cause, is to increase their powers of assimilation and nutrition. It increases the appetite, assists digestion, and gives firmness and tone to the muscular and circulating system. It stimulates the vital processes to renewed activity, alters, corrects and purifies the fluid, hence the organs and re-establishes their healthy functions.

THE ONLY TRUE REMEDY FOR COLDS.

It is useless to expatiate upon the virtues of this GREAT REMEDY. If you are suffering from MALARIA, ATAXIA, DYSPEPSIA, or IRRIGATION, BILIOUSNESS, GENERAL DEBILITY, CONSTIPATION, KIDNEY or NERVOUS DISEASES, or any disorder arising from IMPURE BLOOD, get a bottle of VIGORENE and take it as per directions upon each bottle, in English, German, Spanish and French. One bottle will better convince you of its merits than volumes expressed in printers' ink.

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Put up in large bottles, and is pleasant to take.

Sold by Druggists Generally. Price, $1.00 per Bottle.

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For sale by A. B. Armstrong who is authorized to guarantee VIGORENE to prove as represented.

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commended as an unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, and all diseases that follow as a sequence on Self-Abuse; as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, diseases of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity, Consumption and a Premature Grave, all of which is a rule are first caused by deviating from the path of nature and over indulgence.—The Specific Medicine is the result of a life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases.

Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.

The Specific Medicine is sold by all Druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing the GRAY MEDICINE CO., No. 10 Meadow Block, Detroit, Mich.

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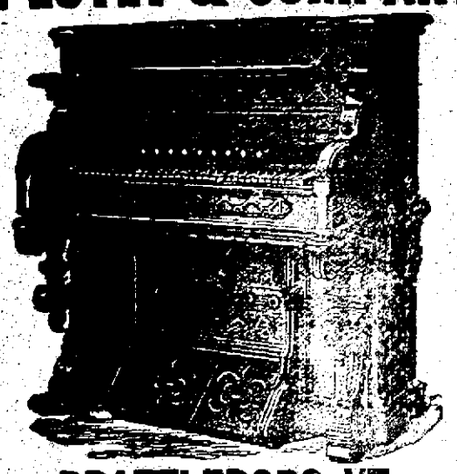

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The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

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Warm Meals at All Hours. Ice Cream in its season. v16-n17.

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This Hotel is the most centrally located one in the borough, being directly opposite the Court House, and in the center of business. It has been recently enlarged, remodeled and refurnished, and is by far the best arranged and best furnished Hotel in Northern Pennsylvania.

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First Class in every Respect.

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For sale by A. K. Armstrong, druggist, Smethport, Pa., or sent by mail on receipt of price, $5.00, Wordered of

J. OPPERMAN, Bradford, Pa.

Land Office of the Bingham Estate.

WELLSBURGH, Penn'a, Feb'y 25, 1878.

All persons are hereby cautioned against going upon the unseated lands of the estate without proper authority therefor. An unauthorized entry upon the lands of the estate, by any person, for any purpose, will make such person or persons liable to prosecution for trespass.

Persons who have bought or leased lands of this estate have deeds, contracts, or leases. The deeds give exact descriptions of the lands to which they refer, and the contracts and leases have on them drafts which show their location. All claims to rights or privileges on lands of this estate, unaccompanied by such evidence, are without foundation, and will not be recognized.

ROBT. C. SIMPSON, (v16-n18 tf.) Agent of the Trustees.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LEGAL BLANKS!

All the Blanks named below are kept in stock at the MINER Office, Smethport, Pa. Orders by mail or telegraph *promptly filled.* Any kind of blank not noted in this list will be printed on short notice at the same price of those kept in stock.

Amicable Actions,
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Amicable Revival,
Affidavit and Recognizance for Appeal,
Attorney's Confession on Judg't Note,
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Attachments,
Attorneys' Receipts
Bond of Indemnity to Constable,
Bond—License,
Bond—Judgment,
Bond—Constables',
Bond of def't in att'chm't,
Bond for stay of exec'n
Blank matter,
Commitments,
Constable's sale,
Collector's Sale
Contract—Land,
Contract—Teachers,
Charters of Incorporation, with app.
Commission—Letter of Instruction,
Deed—Warranty,
Deed—Fi. Fa.
Deed—Quit Claim,
Declaration Common Counts (8 Kinds,)
Execution,
Election Notice,
Foreign Attachment,
Leasehold Mortgages,
Lease—Oil (3 Kinds,)
Lease—Land,
Mechanic's Lien,
Marriage Certificate,
Note—Judgment,
Notice of Protest,
Note, with copy of account,
Oath & bond for att'nt (writ
Petition for License,
Praecipe,
Praecipe for Summons,
Praecipe & Sum'ns for jury,
Praecipe for Fi. fa.
Praecipe for Sci. Fa.,
Praecipe for Summons in Ass'p't
Plaintiff's Statement and Notice,
Plaintiff's Bond in Replevin,
Poor Orders,
Protests,
Receipt of Judgments and Liens,
Road Orders,
Summons,
Subpœnas,
Scire Facias or Rule Judgment,
Sheriff's Bill of Sale,
Statement for Judgment on Motion,
School Orders,
Transcript—Commonwealth,
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$1500 TO $400 A YEAR, or $5 to $20 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50cts. to $5 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free; samples worth $5 also free; now use them when you have made your mind for yourself. Address GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland Maine.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and using, in German, French, or English. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y. 16-48 eow13t.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

TIME TABLE.

Farmers Valley and Coleville Line of Stages.

Leave Coleville 7.40 a. m. connecting with 9.10 train for Smethport and 9.38 train for Larrabee.

Leave Coleville at 1 p. m. connecting with 1.35 mail for Eldred, Bradford, Olean and Buffalo.

Leave Coleville at 3.15 p. m. connecting with 6.46 train for Larrabee.

Leave Farmers Valley at 9.35, after arrival of 9.10 and 9.38 trains from Larrabee and Smethport.

Leave Farmers Valley at 11.05, after arrival of Buffalo mail.

Leave Farmers Valley at 3.35, after arrival of mail from Clermont and Smethport.

Parties of two or more at Colegrille desiring to take the 6.10 p. m. express for Olean and Buffalo at Farmers Valley can be accommodated by leaving instructions at either the Cain House or Bennett House the previous evening.

N. B.—The above schedule will be strictly observed and stages will run promptly on time and can be always depended upon.

A. B. TURRI, Proprietor

McKEAN & BUFFALO RAILROAD

Time table went into effect Monday, June 9, 1879, at 5.45 o'clock a.m.

SOUTHWARD.

MAIL—Leaves Larrabee 11.00 a. m., arriving at Frisbee 11.08*; Cory's, 11.14; Farmers Valley, 11.30; Smethport, 12.05 p.m., Crosby, 12.30, Colegrove, 12.35; Hamlin, 12.47*, Warsaw, 12.55*; Clermont, 12.57.

EXPRESS, No. 5.—Leaves Larrabee 5.15 p.m. arriving at Frisbee 5.23*; Cory's 5.27; Farmers Valley, 5.37; Smethport 5.57.

ACCOMMODATION, No. 3.—Leaves Larrabee 8.30 a.m., arriving at Frisbee 8.37*; Cory's 8.39; Farmers Valley 8.49; Smethport 9.05.

LOCAL, No. 13, second class.—Leaves Larrabee 3.45 p. m., arriving at Frisbee 3.54*; Cory's 3.59; Farmers Valley 4.10; Smethport 4.35; Crosby 4.39*, Colegrove 4.42; Hamlin 4.47*, Warsaw 5.00, Clermont 5.17.

CLERMONT COAL, Second Class, No. 20.—Leaves Larrabee 8.40 a. m., arriving at Frisbee 8.47*, Cory's 8.501, Farmers Valley 9.001, Smethport 9.15, Crosby 9.19*, Colegrove 9.23, Hamlin 9.30*, Warsaw 9.40*, Clermont 9.50.

NORTHWARD.

EXPRESS, No. 1.—Leaves Clermont 5.30 a.m. arriving at Warsaw at 5.39, Hamlin 5.45*, Colegrove 5.49*, Crosby 5.52, Smethport 6.08, Farmers Valley 6.19; Cory's 6.29*, Frisbee 6.36*, Larrabee 6.39.

MAIL, No. 2.—Leaves Clermont at 7.23 p. m. arriving at Warsaw 7.32*, Hamlin 7.36*, Colegrove 7.39; Crosby 7.42*, Smethport 8.02, Farmers Valley 8.13; Cory's 8.23*, Frisbee 8.30*, Larrabee 8.33.

ACCOMMODATION, No. 9.—Leaves Smethport at 8.30 a.m., arriving at Farmers Valley 8.50 Cory's 9.46†, Frisbee 9.47*, Larrabee 9.55.

LOCAL, No. 19.—Leaves Smethport 8.30 p. m., arriving at Farmers Valley 9.02, Cory's 9.12†, Frisbee 9.15*, Larrabee, 9.22.

BUFFALO COAL, No. 17.—Leaves Clermont at 6.40 p.m., arriving at Warsaw at 6.50*, Hamlin 6.56*, Colegrove 6.11, Crosby 7.15*, Smethport 8.31, Farmers Valley 8.42, Cory's 8.52*, Frisbee 8.55*, Larrabee 7.05.

Trains will not stop at stations marked with a star (*). Trains will stop at stations marked thus (†) when flagged.

S. V. CODDEN, *Superintendent*

SELECT POETRY.

"Write Them a Letter To-Night."

Don't go to the theater, concert or ball,
But stay in your room to-night;
Deny yourself to the friends that call,
And a good long letter write—
Write to the sad old folks at home,
Who sit when the day is done,
With folded hands and downcast eyes,
And think of the absent one.

Don't selfishly scribble, "Excuse my haste,
I've scarcely time to write,"
Lest their brooding thoughts go wandering back
To many a by gone night
When they lost their needed sleep and rest,
And every breath was a prayer
That God would leave their delicate babe
To their tender love and care.
Don't let them feel that you've no more need
Of their love or counsel wise;
For their heart grows strongly sensitive
When age has dimmed the eyes;
It might be well to let them believe
You never forget them quite,
That you deem it a pleasure, when far away,
Long letters home to write.

Don't think that the young and giddy friends,
Who make your pastime to-night,
Have half the anxious thought for you
That the old folks have to-night.
The duty of writing do not put off:
Let sleep or pleasure wait,
Lest the pleasure for which they looked and longed,
Be a day or an hour too late.

For the sad old folks at home,
With locks that turning white,
Are longing to hear from the absent one—
Write them a letter to-night.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADELINA.

It was the day after New Year's—a cold, clear Tuesday morning—that I disconsolately wended my way to school, wishing that a holiday came oftener and stayed longer, and regretting that out of fifty-two there was only one week of uninterrupted pleasure.

The old red school house stood at the junction of three roads, and as I raised the little hill just before reaching it, I saw, coming from the opposite direction, a little black-clad figure that looked like a moving blot on the unbroken whiteness of the snow-covered landscape.

I never could tell what actuated me to linger on her movements as I did, or why she so strongly attracted me, but from the first I think I must have loved the child, even before I was old enough to slightly understand the meaning of the word.

We reached the worn old door stone together, and, being a boy, not at all afraid to speak to any one, much less a timid little girl, I very coldly asked her if this was her first day at school.

Yes; and I dread it so much.

It was the sweetest voice I had ever heard or have ever heard since. The peculiar rising inflection on the last word was like the short, clear, low notes of a bird, and as purely natural.

Do you come every day?

Havn't missed a day this winter.

Oh, I am so glad?

Why are you so glad?

Because you are a good boy. Won't you please to tell me your name?

Edward Durrand.

I like the name, she said sweetly, and, boy as I am, I wondered how any mortal ever came by such an angel smile. All this time she had been trying to untie the round worsted strings of her hood, but had only succeeded in drawing them into a harder knot.

Won't you please untie it for me, Eddie?

She held up her little chin, and without a moment's hesitation I bent down and did as she requested. It was such a tender, confiding little face—who could help loving it? I patted encouragingly the rose-red cheek turned toward me in a gentle truthfulness, and bade her not to be afraid, for she had as good a right to come to school as any one.

Hallo! where did that little blackbird come from? cried kind-hearted Ben. Philips as we entered. Come along little girl, and get warm, for you look half frozen.

A general tittering and nudging followed Ben's energetic seating of the new scholar, and one saucy little miss, not understanding its significance, asked pertly:

What are you looking so like a crow for? I hate a black dress.

Hush! reproved an older girl, who overheard the remark. Hush, then; don't you see she is in mourning?

The voice that had so charmed me in the entry answered the question in a strangely quiet way.

My father is dead!

A hush as of death fell upon the noisy group gathered around the old cracked stove. The unwonted silence was broken by the entrance of the teacher, who rapped us to order, after which he briskly called up the new scholar.

What is your name?

Adelina.

Mr. Pike looked wise.

Adelina Lagrange, I suppose; and you are the daughter of the lady who has recently taken the Baldwin cottage?

Yes, sir.

Well, you may take that seat, pointing to a bench not far from where I was sitting, and without further questioning Adelina had passed through the trying ordeal of a "first day", and was duly counted one of us.

Her mother, it was rumored, was a lady of refinement and culture, but very proud and reserved in her demeanor for a person who was obliged to teach music for a living. Mrs Lagrange, at any rate, was young, handsome, and recently widowed—at least the length and newness of her veil indicated to observing feminine eyes that the bereavement was recent, and that is all the gossips knew about her.

The summer term brought Adelina again to the old red school-house, but so changed outwardly that we hardly knew her for the somber "blackbird" of the previous winter.

She fluttered in one morning dressed in white, with sash and shoulder-knot of cherry ribbons—the loveliest creature I ever saw.

At noon she came to me and said, very gravely:

After to-day I am not coming any more.

Why?

I am going to the city to live; but you were kind to me the first day I came, and I tell you for that reason, and because you didn't mind untying my hood for me.

I felt her going so keenly that I could not study, try as I would, and in consequence my grammar lesson was a decided failure. I went home from school her way that day, taking care that the other scholars should not suspect my motives.

When I came in sight of her she was standing motionless by the roadside, attentively watching a yellow-jacket buzzing for sweets in the downy heart of a white Canada thistle.

Years after, when miles and miles away from that spot, I could shut my eyes of a hazy October afternoon, with a five o'clock sun dipping toward the tree-tops, and see a little girl, lovely as the blush of the sunset, gazing pensively at a bee upon a common roadside flower.

Did it sting you? I asked, assuming a very sympathetic air.

No; bees never sting me, and I've watched them dance on the thistle-heads all summer.

I did not know that you loved them. Most girls are afraid of bees.

Yes; but I am not.

She turned from the rank patch of thistles and slowly resumed her walk homeward.

When we came to the lane where our paths separated she put up her little arms to be taken and kissed before leaving me, as she said "to come back no more."

Be good to yourself, Eddie, and next winter, if any little lonely Adelina come cold and frightened to the old red school-house yonder, be kind to them as you were to me.

Something choked in my throat, and I could not say a word; but kissed her more than once; and after she had slipped from my arms and was twenty rods away, I sat down and cried like a baby, because I was never to see Adelina again.

It was not long before the rumor was rife in the neighborhood that Mrs. Lagrange had married a middle-aged city millionaire, and that the young widow and her child had found a new protector in place of the one death had taken from them.

Years flitted by—I was twenty-four; I had fought through the great rebellion—entered the army as a private and came out a captain, shattered in health and utterly depleted in pocket, to find myself at home again, ill and altogether distrustful of fortune's smile.

In my frequent walks to the village postoffice I often passed by the old red school house, and never without a sigh of regret for the many happy, care-free days spent within its battered walls.

Among the letters handed to me one morning was one post-marked New York, which informed me of the agreeable fact that through the instrumentality of a friend of mine whom he was anxious to serve, the undersigned, Mr. Maxwell, had been induced to extend to me a commercial opening at the liberal salary of two thousand a year, to be increased if merited. There was fortune for me in the offer, and I accepted it with alacrity.

Mr. Maxwell, a rich New York merchant, from the first took a lively interest in my advancement. The unknown friend I could not account for in any other way than by supposing it to be some soldier comrade whom I had befriended in the past.

Within a month I was fairly established at my new post of duty, and succeeded in pleasing Mr. Maxwell so well that at the beginning of the second year, he sent me to Europe in the interest of the house. When I returned I was given a week's vacation, which I spent among the breezy hills of my old country home, passing the pleasant September days in tramping through the woods and fields and by-ways that were the chosen haunts of my boyhood.

I was just turning the curve in the road where Canada thistles grow, and so lost in my walking reverie that I was almost opposite a lady standing in their midst before I was aware of her presence.

I am glad you still love the old scenes, Mr. Durand, she said, without expressing the least surprise.

I was astonished. Here was a lady whom, to the best of my knowledge, I had never seen before, addressing me as familiarly as if we had known each other all our lives.

Names are treacherous things, and if I were ever so fortunate as to have known yours, I am guilty of having forgotten it, I replied.

Men forget easily, I am told; but I had hoped to find you an exception to the rule.

A very awkward silence on my part ensued. She took pity on my evident embarrassment, and continued:

Has your battle with the world entirely driven from your recollection all the old faces?

Her voice dropped to its old, sweet, clear, winning cadence, thrilling my whole being with delight.

Adelina!

I caught her hand, and before I knew what I was doing, had carried it to my lips and kissed it.

Excuse me, I stammered; but I—am so glad to see you, and you seem just the same little girl I kissed here years ago—not a bit taller, not a bit older—only Adelina, always lovely and always loved.

Then I told her all about myself, how prosperous I was, and the strange manner in which I had been brought to the notice of my kind employer. When I had finished she merely said, in her simple way:

I know it.

You appear to know everything. Do you know Mr. Maxwell.

He is my father.

And my unknown friend—

Adelina.

I staggered back, for my soul ashamed that I should owe every good in life—everything—to a woman who owed me nothing but the poor favor of once having treated her harsh words and white wearied hand.

I turned away, cut to the heart, but she put out a detaining hand.

Don't go, Mr. Durand—that is, don't go feeling hurt; for it would make me very unhappy if you were to go away angry with me.

Unhappy! What am I, that a pain to me should render you unhappy? I answered, bitterly.

I know of no other way in which to express my gratitude.

Gratitude for what? The question was rudely abrupt, but she took no notice of my ungracious speech.

Gratitude for the kindness given me long ago, and which I have missed ever since the day we parted here by the road side.

Are you conscious of what it is you are saying, Adelina?

Perfectly.

How am I to understand your words?

That I leave to your good judgment, she smiled, lowering her eyes.

She had an instant illustration of my "good judgment," in the way I imprisoned her two little hands in both of mine and kissed the sweet mouth for its shy whispered promise.

I walked home with Adelina—oh, so happy! and when I asked her hand of Mr. Maxwell, he said:

I have anticipated your request by keeping you under my eye for more than two years. Adelina is the best and truest girl in the world, but I believe you to be as worthy of her as any man living, and give her to you, confident that you know how to prize the treasure you have won.

And so, not long thereafter, I married Adelina, the love of my boyhood, and crowning glory of my later years.

Inherited Memory.

Are there not scientific men (and is not Dr. Carpenter one of them?) who consider that when we say an event has made "such an impression on us that we shall never forget it," we are not merely using a metaphor, but stating a fact? Now if something analogous to "making an impression" on the brain really takes place whenever we commit anything to memory, is it not possible that if the impression is deeply fixed, the impressed brain may be transmitted by the parent to the offspring, who thus "inherits" its ancestor's memory? When we remember that birds take the same journey year after year, generation after generation, century after century, nay, even for ages after ages, I think we shall feel that there are more marvelous things in nature than what I am asking you to consider—namely, the possibility that the young bird at least inherits a knowledge of the way, and is capable of performing the journey alone. If "inherited" memory is accepted as a fact, what a flood of light is thrown on many puzzles which have hitherto been classed as "instincts;" such as the building of birds' nests, the pointing of pointer puppies, the knowledge possessed by young animals of right and wrong food, and of friends and enemies. I am not sure that it will not even throw light on some mysteries in human nature. When I was a child I had a dread of wolves, (a very common thing with children,) and I find the dread re-produced in one of my own children. Yet wolves have been so long extinct in England that we should probably have to go back many generations before we met with the nurses who quieted crying children by threatening to give them to the wolves. May not this be a case of "inherited memory."—*Nature.*

Asking too Much.

A shy young man of Scotland for fourteen years had wooed the lassie of his heart. One night Jamie—for that was the young man's name—called to see Jennie, and there was a terrible look about the eyes, just as there is sometimes when they have made up their minds to pop the question. And Jamie came in and sat down by the fire just as he had done every Tuesday and Friday night for fourteen years, and he talked of the weather, and the cattle, and the crops, and the stock-market, I was going to say—but no, they didn't talk about that, and finally Jamie said:

"I've known you for a long time."

"Yes, Jamie," said she.

"And—I've thought I'd alway like to know you, Jennie."

"Y-e-s—Jamie."

"And so I've bought—a lot—Jennie."

"Y-e-s—J-a-m-i-e."

"So—that—when—."

"Yes—Jamie—Yes."

"We're dead we can lay our bones together."

The fool had gone and bought a lot in a graveyard, but Jennie was not discouraged. She knew her man well—after fourteen years she ought to—and so she said gently:

"Jamie!"

"Yes, Jennie."

"Don't you think 'twould be better to lay our bones together while we're yet alive!"—*Oswego Palladium.*

A Vital Question Answered.

Thousands of dyspeptic and bilious sufferers who have exhausted the list of official remedies in vain, are asking if there is any remedy for their misery. There is Hamilton's Jamaica Ginger Tonic: it will give them immediate relief and eventually restore them to perfect health. It is a Stomachic, an alterative and a gentle diuretic combined in one delicious and refreshing draught. It is also a valuable tonic and produces none of the prostrating effects sure to follow the use of liquors. Price 50 cents per bottle; samples 25 cents. Sold by A. B. Armstrong.

The Line between Philosophy and Profanity.

"See!" said a reverend gentleman, "here is an illustration. At one time I should have sworn awfully at this fly—but look now," Raising his hand he said gently: "Go away, fly, go away." But the fly only tickled his nose the more. The reverend gentleman raised his hand with some vehemence and made a grab at the offender, and being successful, opened it to throw the insect from him, when, in extreme disgust, he exclaimed: "Why, d—n it, it's a wasp!"

"Truth is Life."

There is nothing that tends to relieve the human frame from the tumults of every day life more than quiet rest and sleep at night. Parmelee's Dyspepsia Compound will make you sleep as sweetly as you could desire, for the most frequent cause of sleeplessness is dyspepsia, and by the use of this compound the liver is stimulated to healthy action, and you "feel like a new man" and sleep as you have never slept before. Sample bottles 15 cents; large size, $1. Sold by A. B. Armstrong.

Does it Injure the Skin?

It does no. Hamilton's Oriental Balm is entirely free from anything calculated to injure the skin or health. It is decidedly the best thing in the market. It removes tan, pimples, freckles, moth patches, black worms or grubs and leaves the skin clear and transparent. Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by A. B. Armstrong.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HASKILL & GIFFORD

Have Just Received an elegant Line of

FALL GOODS

Which they are Offering at

VERY LOW PRICES!

Their New Stock Embraces an Unusually Fine Line of

Men & Boys' Clothing

AND

Prints & Dress Goods

That cannot fail to please. Also a lage assortment of

MUSLINS & SHEETINGS.

Their Shelves are Loaded with

UNUSUALLY FINE STOCK

And their patrons and friends are invited to

CALL AND INSPECT.

FALL AND WINTER STYLES.

—o|o—

W. D. GALLUP,

Is now prepared to exhibit a Large stock of

DRY GOODS AND DRESS GOODS

ALSO A FULL STOCK OF

MILLINERY & LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS.

—o§o—

The Grocery & Boot & Shoe Department is Always Complete.

Drugs, Patent Medicines,

School Books, Blank Books,

STATIONERY, FANCY GOODS,

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,

NEWS DEPOT AND CIRCULATING LIBRARY CAN BE FOUND AT THE

DRUG AND BOOK STORE

OF

A. B. ARMSTRONG, SMETHPORT, PA.

AT Armstrongs Jewelry Store

may be found a full assortment of

WATCHES, CLOCKS, and JEWELRY.

Roger's Best Knives, Forks, Spoons, &c. Castors, Cake Baskets, Syrup Cups, Mugs, Pickle Dishes, Napkin Rings, and all Goods Manufactured by Rogers Bros.

—o—

A FULL LINE OF TOYS FOR THE "LITTLE FOLKS."

—o—

A FULL LINE OF PRESENTS FOR THE "BIG ONES."

—o—

Agent for the Howe Sewing Machine

—o—

Agent for WANAMAKER & BROWN'

LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA.

—o—

Call And Get Prices—Buy And Be Happy.

M. L. ARMSTRONG,

MAIN STREET, SMETHPORT, PA

THE McKEAN MINER.

Smethport, Pa., October 25, 1879.

L. W. MASON

Has rented from SPECHT & SASSE the lower story of the

MASONIC HALL BUILDING

SMETHPORT, PA.,

and has fitted it up for a first-class

TIN & SHEET IRON WORKS,

where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in first-class order. All kinds of

REPAIRING

done with neatness and dispatch. A full line of

TIN, COPPER & SHEET IRON WARE

always on hand.

CALL AND SEE HIM.

HERE AND HEREABOUTS.

—Who stole the d-o-r-g?

—Some one has uncorked A. L. Kern.

—C. S. King will soon have the roof on his new building.

—Insure your life with W. H. Mandeville. Clear, N. Y. tf

—Lamps of all styles, globes, chimneys and wicks at Callar's.

—Chew "Jackson's Best" Sweet Navy Tobacco. v16-n4-y1

—W. T. Callar has put in stock a fine assortment of lamps of various styles.

—None but reliable insurance companies represented by W.H. Mandeville. tf.

—The spot where once stood the old Baptist church looks forlorn and desolate.

—We would invite attention to S. S. Hackett's Coal, Wood and Lumber advertisement in another column.

—Hide not your light under a bushel, but invest in a lamp at W. T. Callar's and let it shine in your parlor and office.

—Mr. Hogan has leased the old base ball ground and his brick-maker is busily preparing for making brick for the new Court House.

—Mr. Henry Hamlin offers for sale some valuable farms in the vicinity of this borough. See advertisement in another column.

—We understand that Tim. Mullin assaulted District Attorney Smith on our streets to-day—with his mouth. Tim, we are ashamed of you.

—The election papers for the different townships, boroughs and wards of the county are ready for delivery to the officers of the election boards.

—A. B. Armstrong has rented an office in the rear of his drug store to a gentlemen by the name of Marsh who will open a law office. Mr. Marsh is from Corry.

—The Commissioners have appointed Mr. I. Atwood Putnam as Assessor of Norwich township to fill out the unexpired term of N. C. Gallup, Sen., deceased.

—We learn upon good authority that the ex-millionaire, Johnny Steele, better known as "Coal Oil Johnny," is working as tool-dresser on Kansas branch.—*Duke Center News.*

—A. H. Pierce always keeps his restaurant supplied with oysters, cold and warm lunches, ales, beers and cigars. Don't forget the place, over Wendel's grocery store.

—Yesterday afternoon a young man from Smethport fell in an epileptic fit on Lower Main Street. He was properly cared for by officer Emerson.—*Era* of to-day. Who was he?

—A drunken tramp printer assailed Gatchell, the foreman of the Evening *Star* and was badly punished, and the *Era* makes a half column sensational out of it. Anything to fill up.

—Judge Church sits down upon the Titusville Court case in a most emphatic manner. He decides the act of Assembly unconstitutional. An appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court.

—We understand that the Greenbackers held a conference in J. C. Backus' law office in this borough to-day and nominated a man by the name of Mulvany, of Eldred, for Jury Commissioner.

—It is reported that the meeting of the Democratic committee at Eldred Monday was quite as stormy as the New York Democratic State convention. And Al. told us everything was pleasant and harmonious.

—An "Outraged Bond Holder" complains in a communication to the *Era* that he is the holder of Bradford borough bonds issued Jan. 1, 1878, and is unable to collect even the intesest. Is this repudiation?

—Col. Robert Ingersoll will deliver a lecture at Bradford next Tuesday evening. All who have ever heard the eloquent skeptic and all who have never heard him want to hear him, consequently the Opera House will be filled to overflowing.

—A fine team of horses belonging to Henry Hamlin became frightened by the blowing off of steam by an engine at the McKean & Buffalo railroad depot last Thursday evening and ran away, throwing out the driver and badly demolishing the wagon. The horses were seriously injured.

—Thomas King has completed the sidewalks fronting his lots he has recently placed on the market, of which we have previously mentioned. The completion of the sidewalks puts the finishing touch to his new street, and it is really one of the finest streets in the borough and presents many very pleasant building spots.

—Lewis Keyser, of Sawyer City has wagered $100 against Thomas Burton's horse and buggy that H. Warren can walk from the Barnes House in Sawyer City to the Wright House in this borough, and back to place of starting and repeat i. e., making the round trip twice in sixteen consecutive hours. The entire distance is about 65 miles. The contest was to take place to-day.

—Lest there may be another blunder in the matter, we will kindly inform our neighbors of the *Democrat* that O. P. Coon, of Ceres, has been nominated for Jury Commissioner, and it will be perfectly safe to hoist his name. Having plenty of time at our command we have been able to satisfy ourselves of the truth of this matter and will give the boys the benefit of it free gratis

—The Smethport Lumber Company have their new mill in complete operation and are rushing out the sawed lumber of all kinds by wholesale. Their new engine from Sellew & Popple works to a charm, they have all the orders they can conveniently fill, their customers are more than satisfied, and the boys are as happy as clams in high tide.

—The Norristown *Herald* wisely says: "Miss Miller, of Ferris, Texas, chloroformed her father's dogs and eloped with the young man whom her father had forbidden the premises. The probabilities are that about a year hence she will conclude that her life would have been less miserable if she had chloformed the young man and eloped with her father's dogs.

—We hear from good authority that Messrs. Horton, Crary & Co., of Sheffield, Pa., will, as soon as spring opens, build a narrow gauge railroad down Tionesta creek to a point 12 or 15 miles below Sheffield, for the purpose of transporting bark to their tannery. They have secured a charter for the road and will push it through next summer without fail, and may extend it down as far as Ballitown.—*Tionesta Republican*

—Kidney-Wort is a dry compound of wonderful efficacy in all diseases of the Kidneys and bowels.

—It fills the editor's soul with ecstacy when a friend drops in, reads the proof sheet and looks over the compositor's shoulder. Remember this, friends.—Wellsboro *Gazette*. We can pardon such tricks in those of our friends who have had no occasion to learn printing office rules of good manners and offend innocently. But when those who should and do know better exhibit their lack of good manners and good sense it is quite another thing.

—The professional "beat" and jail bird, Wm. Sweeny by name, who served the greater part of last year in our county jail for assaulting an officer in Rixford, encountered an over-supply of generosity from some one at Rixford the other day, and entered the house of Mr. Rolfe, and raised a disturbance, and when Mr. Rolfe ordered him out of the house he grabbed the water-pitcher and threw it at him, but Mr. Rolfe dodged it, and at once summoned an officer and had him arrested; he was afterwards released upon the promise of better behavior hereafter.

—Pursuant to call the Democratic County Committee met at Eldred on Monday to nominate a Jury Commissioner. The member from this borough represents the meeting to have been harmonious, enthusiastic, &c., &c. There were three candidates presented, A. R. Cory and S. P. Card, of Keating township, S. R. June, of Annin, and O. P. Coon, of Ceres. Mr. Coon was nominated. What other business of importance to the public was transacted we did not learn.

P. S.—Jim Anderson failed to secure an endorsement of his claims.

—The drill at the new well above the old Haskill well is going down every day. The owners do not say what they expect to find, though it is presumed they are boring for oil. Speculation and the general interest in the result is not very intense. Residents of Smethport have generally arrived at the comfortable conclusion that it will be just as well if it is not discovered that only a thin shell of a few hundred feet of mother earth saves us from being submerged in a sea of petroleum. Such a discovery would throw us all into inextricable confusion and endless litigation and no end of worry about the state of the market, the cussedness of pipe lines and grasping monopolies generally. And we are not at all apprehensive of any immediate danger of so sad a state of affair.

THE MINER endeavors to create the impression that all the officers of the county have a right to contract bills which are paid at the expense of the taxpayers of the county. We contend that this duty devolves upon the Commissioners of the county, two of whom in this county are Republicans.—*Democrat.*

It matters very little as to what the *Democrat* may or may not "contend." The fact is that the Commissioners contract very few bills compared to what they pay. Most of the bills paid by them are "contracted" by the statute and the Commissioners can exercise no discretion other than to see that officers or persons presenting them do not exceed legal charges. The other county officials "contract" about as many bills for the taxpayers to pay as do the Commissioners, as our friends of the *Democrat* can soon learn when they can spare the time to post themselves up on county affairs. When the above brave "contend" was put forth no doubt our neighbor forgot for the moment that he had then a charge on his books for a "fat contract," which was not contracted by the Commissioners but which the same much abused Commissioners must order paid, if it is paid—and at the expense of the taxpayers too.

Mercantile Appraiser.

The County Commissioners have appointed W. W. Brewer, of Norwich Township, as Mercantile Appraiser for the year 1880. Mr. Brewer is a stalwart Republican, who has been always found true to his conviction and principles and is perfectly competent for the position. The Commissioners may be congratulated upon their wise and sensible selection.

Another Reprieve.

The Governor has granted another reprieve to Andrew Tracy until December 4. This further reprieve was granted upon the request of District Attorney Smith, upon the ground that he would be unable to leave his duties here to attend the meeting of the Board of Pardons next week. The hearing is postponed until the regular meeting of the Board Nov. 18.

Encouraging Signs.

The demand for building lots in this borough and the avidity with which they are picked up is one of the encouraging signs of its steady growth and prosperity. The assignees of the Rogers estate have found no difficulty in disposing of eligible building lots belonging to the estate. They have already disposed of the following lots to the parties and at prices mentioned:

Square No. 20, D. C. Young,	$1,000
½ Square No. 7, D. C. Young,	200
Square No. 91, 2 lots, Z.D. Gifford,	200
Square No. 21, 2 lots, H. Gallup,	156
Square No. 42, 2 lots F. Moses,	250
Square No. 42, Chas. Bouckard,	250
Square No. 42, H. V. Burdick,	500

All of the above parties contemplate building upon their purchases next season.

Court Proceedings.

Court opened Monday at 2 p. m. Of 25 cases on the list to be tried this week, 21 have been disposed of up to the time of going to press.

The cases on the argument list were of but little interest to the public generally, in consequence of which the gallery for spectators in the court-room had a decidedly dejected appearance. The legal fraternity as usual mustered in force and Smethport as well as surrounding districts was well represented, Bradford especially so.

The case which created most interest was that of Geo. K. Welsh vs. Enos Emerson, and on motion Col. A. I. Wilcox was made party with the plaintiff on the record. It was a case of ejectment for land at Coleville, occupied by the defendant.

From the evidence it appeared that on the 3d of November, 1872, Emerson entered into an agreement with Jas. M. Welsh to purchase a plot of land near Coleville, in Keating township, and for which he was to pay the sum of $800 payable in installments as follows: $300 April 1, 1873, and $100 annually with interest on the whole sum then unpaid. Defendant went into possession under this contract and remained in possession, but has paid no portion of the purchase [illegible] the 3d of December, 1878, J. M. Welsh sold his interest to Geo. M. Welsh who on the 17th of Feb., 1879, caused a notice to be served on defendant of his (G. M. Welsh's) intention to take possession and to expose the property for sale unless the purchase money with interest was paid in 24 hours. On the 19th of the same month (February) Geo. M. Welsh by his attorney went to the premises and sold the land to G. K. Welsh for $1200, A. I. Wilcox, the other plaintiff, holding an undivided half of the title so obtained by G. K. Welsh. The Court having taken the case out of the hands of the jury, directed a special verdict as follows:

If the Court be of opinion upon these facts that the entry upon the land in pursuance of such notice is sufficient taking possession by the vendor under the contract; that it was made by the proper person and at the proper time to enable the vendor to extinguish the vendee's equity—then we find for the plaintiff the land described on the writ.—If the court be of the opinion that such entry was not sufficient tendering to such possession, or, that it was not made by proper persons at the proper time; then we find for the plaintiff the land described in the writ to be set aside and returned for the defendant on the payment of the sum of $1084 and forty cents within 30 days from the entry of judgment hereon.

THE CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Appended is the list of criminal cases set down for trial at the special term of court commencing October 27, 1879.

Commonwealth vs. Daniel Hodge et al.; forcible entry and detainer.

Same vs. Wm. Middaugh; false pretences.

Same vs. Thomas Gristock; larceny.

Same vs. Claude Rhodes; larceny.

Same vs. Joseph Clark and M. Hogan; wantonly pointing fire arms.

Same vs. A. T. Newell et. al.; forcible entry and detainer.

Same vs. Terry O'Brien; keeping a tippling house.

Same vs. Irvine & Campbell; keeping a tippling house.

Same vs. Charles Sherry and Nellie Sherry; keeping a bawdy house.

Same vs. Thomas McGoldrick and Wm. Peterson; larceny.

Same vs. E. W. Benjamin and Wm. Benjamin; receiving stolen goods.

Same vs. Joseph Bacher and Thomas Bacher; larceny.

Same vs. Joseph Bacher and Thomas Bacher; larceny.

Same vs. Joseph Bacher and Thomas Bacher; surety of the peace.

Same vs. Frank Jocett and Jos. Jocett; forcible entry and detainer.

Same vs. N. F. Beckwith; forcible entry and detainer.

Same vs. Burt & Anderson; false pretences.

Same vs. John Hubbell; false pretences.

Same vs. Geo. S. Baldwin; illegal interference at elections.

Same vs. Owen Roberts; maintaining a nuisance.

Same vs. J. Ruble, C. Fuller and J. Bauer; tippling house.

Same vs. Thomas J. Behan; tippling house.

Same vs. Thomas P. Hill; tippling house.

Same vs. A. Kink; tippling house.

Same vs. Leo Bickert; tippling house.

Same vs. James Elliott; felonious assault on Hugh Mamey.

Same vs. Harry Wright; selling liquors to minors.

Same vs. Martin Miller and Mary Miller; aggravated assault and battery.

Same vs. Thomas Shean; assault and battery with intent to kill.

Same vs. Peter Colburn; aggravated assault and battery.

Same vs. John Barry; assault and battery.

Same vs. John Mosier; larceny.

Same vs. Ben. Rogers; larceny.

Same vs. Dell Heath; larceny.

Same vs. George Dana; selling liquor on Sunday.

Same vs. Jefferson Patten et al; conspiracy to cheat and defraud.

Same vs. John White; felonious breaking.

Same vs. John White; assault and battery.

Same vs. Samuel Breck; Riot.

Same vs. Charles Josett; mayhem.

Same vs. Robert A. Clement; embezzlement.

Same vs. Peter Dalgie; selling liquor without license.

Same vs. G. J. Bernell; assault and battery.

Same vs. Niles Crossmire, assault and battery.

Same vs. F. A. Buckford and J. R. Welch; riot.

Same vs. John Lawson; larceny.

Same vs. A. R. Reardon; aggravated assault and battery.

Same vs. Patrick Crawley; surety of peace.

Same vs. Wm. Miller and Frank Dike; assault and battery with intent to rob.

Same vs. Edward Wiley; forgery.

Same vs. Patrick Lee; false pretences.

Same vs. Patrick Ryan; assault and battery with intent to kill.

Same vs. D. J. Wilder; wife desertion.

Same vs. C. D. Longfellow; violation of school laws.

Same vs. James Shafer; larceny.

Same vs. William Cheeny; false pretences.

Same vs. Thomas Plunkett; surety of peace.

Same vs. S. P. Hastings and Mary Hastings; tippling house.

Same vs. Frank Dike and Wm. Marois; aggravated assault and battery.

Same vs. Thomas Shean; assault and battery with intent to kill.

Same vs. Thomas Shean; assault and battery; armed with an offensive weapon.

—D. Mathewson, of Nemaha Co., Kansas, says of the perfected Butter Color, of Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.: "We have used other preparations but none so good. Our neighbors who neglect to color, sell for a few cents less." Testimonials like this are worth something.

A FIENDISH PLOT.

CAPTURE OF AN ALLEGED TRAIN-WRECKER ON THE B., N. Y. & P.—A DEED THAT PROVED ALMOST SUCCESSFUL.

From the *Era*.

On Tuesday evening of last week as a train on the B., N. Y. & P. R. R. was two miles out of Shippen station, on the way to Emporium, the engineer, Dan. Matthews, discovered a flat car on the main track just ahead, and another on the frog of the switch. He immediately pulled the reversing lever and whistled down brakes. The train was very light, consisting only of an engine, baggage and passenger car, and although it was running at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour, the speed was quickly slackened. The engine struck the flat-car, kept on the track for about fifteen rods and then left the track, smashing the pilot and making a serious wreck. In the cab were, besides the engineer, Harry Hodges, fireman, and John Moslarty, brakeman. They all stayed at their posts and escaped without injury. Conductor Al. Love, when he perceived the impending danger shouted to the passengers to hold on the seats and, although badly shaken up, no one was hurt. The passenger coach was badly damaged and three flat cars were wrecked. Chas. Thayer, a brakeman on the coach, jumped off and discovered a man skulking out of sight. Near the switch was found a rusty old pinch-bar, which showed signs of recent service. The would-be train wrecker had evidently unset the brakes on the flat cars and after inserting the bar beneath the wheels forced them off the switch to the main track. It was a narrow escape from death for all on board the train, and a good deal of honest indignation prevailed. Had the perpetrator of the act been discovered there he would have fared roughly.

Soon after the accident Geo. B. Gates, superintendent of the B. N. Y. & P., accompanied by Detective Wilmoth, of this city, repaired to the scene in order to trace out the cause of the mishap.—They found that the flat cars would not run from the switch to the main track by force of gravity alone and that the job was evidently premeditated. As the result of these inquiries Wilmoth arrested a stranger in the vicinity named G. C. Cornish. He had come to Shippen from Syracuse some time previous and found work as a laborer on the turnpike. On the night of the accident he left the supper table at his boarding house and returned at the expiration of fifteen minutes. He was identified by the brakeman as the man he had seen on the spot immediately after the accident. Thursday night Cornish was taken before a magistrate at Emporium and after the hearing was committed to jail in default of $1,000 bail.

Delay in the Scribner Magazines for November.

Owing to the large edition, increased size, double frontispieces, etc., of the November numbers of Scribner's Monthly and St. Nicholas, it has been found necessary to appoint the day of issue later than usual. Scribner's Monthly (edition 100,000) were ready October 22d. It is "an agricultural number," containing half a dozen papers of the highest interest to farmers and others interested in rural life, besides a portrait and copy of bass-relief of Bayard Taylor, and the beginning of a new serial story by Geo. W. Cable. St. Nicholas permanently enlarged, printed on heavier paper, with wider margins, and having many special attractions, will be issued on the 25th. New volumes of both magazines are begun with these numbers.

Railroad Employees Arrested.

On Wednesday of last week a number of men in the employ of P. & E. railroad company at this place were arrested upon complaint of John M'Donough, or as he is more familiarly know, "Jackey," charged with working on Sunday. They were taken before Esquire Mell, by whom the warrants for their arrest were issued; but, the hour being late, the men asked for an adjournment of the case until the following day at 4 o'clock p. m., which was granted upon their giving bail for their appearance and for the payment of all costs that might accrue. Promptly at four o'clock p. m., on Thursday they put in an appearance, and J. Ross Thompson, Esq., of Erie, solicitor for the company, appeared in behalf of the men. The case of Henry M'Connell, dispatcher, was called, and it was proved on the part of the Commonwealth that he was seen to turn a switch in the Kane yard on the previous Sunday, and upon this evidence he was held to bail for appearance at court, which was furnished forthwith. The other cases some twenty-five in number, were not called up, being held over to await the final settlement of the case of M'Connell, his being taken as a test.—Kane *Blade.*

An Editor's "Perquisites."

One of the beauties and charms of an editor's life is his dead-heading it on all occasions. No one who has never tasted of the sweets of that bliss can begin to take in its glory and its happiness. He does over $100 worth of advertising for a railroad, gets a "pass" for a year, and rides $23 worth; and then he is looked upon as a dead-head or a half-blown dead-beat. He "puffs" a concert troupe $10 worth and gets $1 in "complimentaries," and is thus passed "free." If the hall is crowded he is begrudged the room he occupies—for if his complimentaries were paying tickets the troupe would be so much in pocket. He does more work gratuitously for the town and community than all the rest of the population put together, and gets cursed for it all the time, while in many instances where a man donates a dollar for the Fourth of July, base ball or church is gratefully remembered. Oh, it is a sweet thing to be an editor. He passes "free," you you know.—*Utica Observer.*

Girls as Pall-Bearers.

There was a novel feature in the burial of Miss Mamie Glass, of Oley, Berks county, last week. The pall-bearers were all young ladies, intimate friends of the deceased. This new feature at a funeral was the cause of considerable talk, and it was the first case in that neighborhood where a corpse was borne to its last resting place by the hands of the gentle sex. The remains were robed in a beautiful white shroud and encased in a handsome white casket.

Piles! Piles! Piles!

Do you know what it is to suffer with piles? If you do, you know what is one of the worst torments of the human frame. The most perfect cure ever known is Kidney-Wort. It cures constipation, and then its tonic action restores health to the diseased bowels, and prevents recurrence of the disease. Try it without delay.

Another Candidate.

The *Era* of Monday gives the following account of the antics of another would-be murderer—who is probably insane!

Frank Quinn is a young man who claims to be a miner at Alton. He is an indolent sort of a fellow, and works only when compelled to do so by the promptings of a hungry stomach, or to secure other necessaries of life. Recently he became very much enamored of a daughter of Robert Rushford, the keeper of a boarding-house largely patronized by miners, and an old resident of Alton. Quinn pushed his suit with the young woman, but she prudently refused to accept his attentions. Repeatedly he stated his desire to the young woman to become her lover, and as frequently was assured by her that his company was not acceptable. Hoping to bring the young lady to terms, Quinn sent her several letters threatening her personal injury if she continued in her obstinacy. Wednesday last Quinn called on the young lady and invited her to take a walk with him. But she peremptorily declined. Quinn then verbally threatened to take her life unless she would discontinue her coolness toward him. To a friend he also displayed a revolver and declared his purpose of shooting Miss Rushford. About nine o'clock of the evening mentioned, he concealed himself near the Rushford residence for the purpose of executing his murderous menace. The mother of the young lady had occasion to go down street shortly after. Quinn mistook her for the object of his infatuation and fired at her twice in the darkness. Fortunately neither of the shots took effect, although the ordeal was a very grave one. Quinn immediately decamped after the shooting. Mr. Rushford had a warrant issued for the arrest of Quinn and placed in the hands of an officer. As yet, however, the young man has succeeded in eluding the authorities, and concealing all clues as to his whereabouts.

Marriage and Marrying.

PRESTON VALE, PA., Oct. 16, 1879.

To the Editor of the Miner.

Will you please inform me, through the columns of your paper, at what age persons are allowed to marry, and if a couple can get married by the Justice of the Peace or a clergyman without being published two or three weeks prior to the ceremony, or without license?

2. If they can, must the marriage be recorded or published afterward?

3. If not, what have they to show that they were married?

4. Are not all marriages recorded in the United States?

5. Has each county a marriage law of its own, or are they governed by the State laws?

By answering the above you will greatly oblige a number of

SUBSCRIBERS.

There is an old law on the statute books which we think has not been repealed requiring the publication of intention to marry one month previous to the time appointed for the ceremony. But the law has practically become obsolete except that it is still the custom, we believe, in the Catholic church for the priest to announce contemplated nuptials. It does not invalidate the legality of marriage if the ceremony should be performed on five minutes acquaintance, with no previous notice to the outside world.

In some cities and some States it is necessary to procure a license. Among the free hills of McKean county so such formality is necessary.

We should advise all our young friends to postpone the happy event until they arrive at legal age and years of discretion. We believe no young lady should marry before she is 21 and no young man before he is 25. They hardly know their own minds before that time. The law contemplates that both parties should be of age, except with the consent of parents and guardians.

Marriages are not recorded in this State, and it is not necessary to publish them. But it is a happy thought frequently carried out to hand the printer a notice of the event accompanied with a generous fee for publication. Without the fee the thought is not so happy.

The clergyman or Justice usually give a certificate which is generally accepted as evidence of marriage, in case it is demanded.

Each State has its own general marriage laws. Marriage in the eyes of the law is simply a civil contract. We think it has been decided in this court that a man and woman can legally unite themselves in marriage without the aid of clergy or squire, by declaring in the presence of witnesses that they are man and wife.

We are not a lawyer or Judge, and if in the foregoing exposition of the law we have stated it incorrectly, we will be pleased to hear from any of our legal friends on the subject.

A Card.

SMETHPORT, PA., Oct. 20, 1879.

To the Editor of the Miner.

I noticed in your paper an article signed "Sabbatarian" trying to impugn me. The article referred to can do me no harm when the readers know that it was inserted by personal malice, and the writer was not a representative Seventh day Babtist and did not live in the neighborhood where he dated the letter. In reference to "James," of Ceres, I am glad to learn that he is studying the Bible, and hope he will continue until he learns that he cannot go to heaven by slandering either churches or individuals.

Yours respectfully,

J. G. STRONG.

"Don't know half their value."

"They cured me of Agues, Biliousness and Kidney Complaints, as recommended. I had a half bottle left which I used for my two little girls, who the doctors and neighbors said could not be cured. I would have lost both of them one night if I had not given them Hop Bitters. They did them so much good I continued their use until they were cured. That is why I say you do not know half the value of Hop Bitters, and do not recommend them high enough."—B., Rochester, N. Y.

See other column.

A Wise Deacon.

"Deacon Wilder, I want you to tell me how you kept yourself and family well the past season, when all the rest of us have been sick so much, and have had the doctors visiting us so often."

"Bro. Taylor, the answer is very easy. I used 'Hop Bitters in time; kept my family well and saved the doctor bills. Three dollars' worth of it kept us well and able to work all the time. I'll warrant it has cost you and the neighbors one to two hundred dollars apiece to keep sick the same time." "Deacon, I'll use your medicine hereafter."

MARRIED.

CORWIN.—SPECHT.—At the residence of the bride's parents, in this borough, Oct. 23, 1879, by the Rev. O. J. Rose, Mr. Frank Corwin and Miss Carrie Specht, both of Smethport.

ROLL OF HONOR.

Smethport High School, for weeks ending Oct. 10th and 17th, 1879.

The plan of this Roll is as follows:

At the beginning of each week the names of all the students of the High School are placed on this roll. If the *conduct*, the *recitement*, the *self respect*, and general *deportment* of the student have been such as is implied in the word "HONOR," that student is allowed a credit of *one*, for each such day, during the week, which, if perfect every day, will make the standing at the end of the week *five*, which is the highest number any one can obtain on this roll. On the other hand, for *every misdemeanor, neglect of duty, or violation of self respect*, one is deducted, and for *five* such failures the name is dropped from this roll for the week. At the end of the term a *final roll* will appear, containing the names of those only who obtained the highest honors during the entire term:

WEEK ENDED OCTOBER 10, 1879.

Nellie Waller	94	Mary Weller	94
Minnie Callar	5	Annie Wilson	5
Hattie Tubbs	5	Ethel Armstrong	5
Ervin Kerns	5	Eva Forsyth	5
Mary Hamlin	5	Mate Sartwell	5
Lelia Knapp	5	Harrie Knapp	5
John Chadwick	91	Ada Brownell	94
Eva Callar	5	Orpha Stark	5
Maggie Smith	94	Willie King	94
Libbie Freeman	5	Frank S. Backus	91
Levi Tubbs	5	Willie DeGarmo	5
Ella Freeman	5	Rena Richmond	5
Flora Burlingame	5	Ella Wright	5
Jennie Haskell	5	Mary Mullin	5
Sarah McNulty	5	May Bacon	5
Aline Hamlin	5	Marvin Comes	5
J. M. McCarey	5	Harry Wagoner	5
Rose McIntosh	4	Clayton Backus	5
Alfred Kidder	5	Frank McCarty	5
Gena Hamlin	5		

"Have been lowered because of absence.

WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 17, 1879.

Nellie Waller	5	Mary Waller	5
Minnie Callar	5	Annie Wilson	5
Hattie Tubbs	5	Ethel Armstrong	4
Ervin Kerns	5	Eva Forsyth	4
Mary Hamlin	5	Mate Sartwell	5
Lelia Knapp	5	Harry Knapp	5
J. M. McCarey	5	Ada Brownell	5
John Chadwick	1	Orpha Stark	4
Eva Callar	5	Willie King	5
Maggie Smith	4	Frank S. Backus	1
Libbie Freeman	4	Willie DeGarmo	5
Levi Tubbs	5	Rena Richmond	4
Ella Freeman	5	Ella Wright	3
Flora Burlingame	5	Mary Mullin	3
Jennie Haskill	4	May Bacon	5
Sarah McNulty	4	Harry Wagoner	5
Aline Hamlin	5	Gena Hamlin	5
Fred Brownell	5	Marvin S. Comes	5
Frank McCarty	5	Rose McIntosh	4
Clayton Backus	3	Alfred Kidder	4

Our object in this is to raise the standard and dignity of the school. This, we believe, can only be done in proportion as the honor and self respect of students are elevated.

H. H. BARTHOLOMEW, Principal.

We Have Found what the People Want.

Something to cleanse their blood and drive out all the vile humors. Something to give them an appetite. Something to give them new life, new health and vigor. Parmelee's Great Blood Purifier, will do it. No disease can exist where this remedy is used, so complete are its operations. Price $1 per bottle; sample bottles 15 cents. Sold by A. B. Armstrong.

LIVERY AND Exchange Stables

AT THE BENNETT HOUSE BARN.

FORD R. KNAPP, Proprietor.

Parties desiring single or double rigs for pleasure or business purposes can be furnished at any time with

Good Horses and Stylish Rigs

to drive any distance. Pleasure, Fishing and Hunting parties carried at reasonable rates.

$66 A WEEK in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. $5 Outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

LEGAL.

Auditors' Notice.

A. F. Bard & Co. vs. Arthur Householder & L. L. Lillibridge. } No. 1 June Term, 1879

Having been appointed auditor to distribute money arising from the Sheriff's sale on the above writ, I hereby notify all parties interested that I will attend to the duties of said appointment at my office, in the borough of Smethport, on Saturday, Dec. 13, 1879, at which time and place they may be present if they see proper.

ROBT. H. ROSE.

Auditor's Notice.

The undersigned having been appointed by the Court an auditor to distribute the money arising from Sheriff sale of the property of C. D. Greenlee, on writs wherein L. Emery, Jr. & Co., A. R. Wadger et al. were Plaintiffs will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in the borough of Smethport, on Thursday, December 4, 1879, at 10. o'clock a. m., at which time and place all parties interested in said fund can present their claims.

ROBT. H. ROSE.

General Election Proclamation.

WHEREAS, In and by the thirteenth section of the Act of General Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed July 2, 1839, entitled "An act relating to the election in this Commonwealth." It is enjoined on the Sheriff of every county to give notice of such elections to be held, and enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected: In pursuance thereof, I, H. SARTWELL, Sheriff of the county of McKean, do therefore make known, and give this public notice to the electors of said county of McKean, that a General Election will be held in said county on the FIRST TUESDAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, being the fourth day of the month. In the several election districts thereof.

And as directed by the thirteenth section of the act of July, 1839, I hereby give notice that every person (excepting the Justices of the Peace) who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the Select or Common Council of any city, or Commissioners of any incorporated district is by law incapable of holding or executing at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth and that no Inspector, Judge or other Officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for.

And further the first section of the act of March 2, 1864:

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, that the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth at all general township, borough and special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote by ballots printed or written or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for, and be labeled outside "Judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all the county officers voted for, including office of Senator, member and members of Assembly; if voted for, and be labeled outside "County;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labeled "Township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labeled "Borough," and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot-boxes.

And whereas, by virtue of the [illegible] of the State of Pennsylvania, adopted December 16, 1873:

Every male citizen 21 years of age, possessing the following qualifications shall be entitled to vote at all elections: *First*—He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month. *Second*—He shall have resided in the State one year (or if having previously been a qualified voter or native born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election. *Third*—He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election. *Fourth*—If twenty-two years of age, or upward he shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

SEC. 2. Electors shall in all cases except treason, felony and breach of surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance on election, and going to and returning therefrom.

WHEREAS, The fifteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States is as follows:

SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States shall not be denied or abridged on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. That Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

AND WHEREAS, The Congress of the United States, on the 31st of March, 1870, passed an act entitled "An act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States, to vote in the several States of the Union, and for other purposes," the first and second sections of which are as follows:

BE IT ENACTED, &c., That all citizens of the United States who are or shall be otherwise qualified to vote at any election by the people of any State, Territory, district, city, county, parish, township, school district, municipality or other territorial subdivision, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections without distinction of color, race, or previous condition of servitude; and constitution, law, custom, usage or regulation of any state or territory, or by or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That if, by or under the constitution or laws of any State or Territory, an act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such constitution or laws persons or officers shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite, or to vote, or to have their votes counted, the duty of every such person and officer to give all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite, and to become qualified to vote without distinction of race, color or previous condition of servitude, and if any such persons or officers shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section he shall for every offense, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case with costs on such allowance as the court shall deem just, and also for every such offense be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall on conviction thereof be fined not less than five hundred dollars or to be imprisoned not less than one year, or both at the discretion of the court.

And whereas, it is declared by the second section of the VI article of the Constitution of the United States that "This Constitution and the laws of the United States shall be made in pursuance thereof shall be the supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

I also make known the following provisions of the Constitution of Pennsylvania:

ARTICLE VIII.

Suffrage and Election.

An act entitled "A further supplement to the act regulating elections in this Commonwealth," approved the 30th day of January, 1874.

SEC. 1. At the opening of the polls at all elections it shall be the duty of the judges of election for their respective districts to have in custody the register of voters and to make the entries therein required by law; and it shall be the duty of the other of said inspectors to receive and number the ballots presented at said election.

SEC. 2. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot; every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it shall be received, and the number recorded by the clerks on the lists of voters opposite the name of the elector from whom received. And any voter voting two or more tickets, the several tickets so voted shall each be numbered with the number corresponding with the number of the name of the voter. Any elector may write his name upon his ticket or cause the same to be written thereon, and attested by a citizen of the district. In addition to the oath now prescribed by law to be taken and subscribed election officers, they shall severally be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector may have voted, unless required to say so as a witness in a judicial proceeding. All judges, inspectors, clerks, and overseers of any election held under this act shall, before entering upon their duties be duly sworn or affirmed in the presence of each other. The judges shall be sworn by the minority inspector, if there shall be such minority inspector, and in case there be no minority inspector then by a justice of the peace or alderman, and the inspector, overseers and clerks shall be sworn by the judges. Certificates of such swearing or affirming be duly made out and signed by the officer so sworn and attested by the officer who administered the oath. If any judge or minority inspector refuses or fails to swear the officers of election in the manner required by this act, or if any officer of election shall act without being first duly sworn, or if any officer of election shall sign the return on oath without being du